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31 March 1986

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STEGER ENDS PRAGUE TALKS, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU061602 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 4 Mar 86 p 8

[Excerpts] The talks of the fifth session of the Joint Austrian-Czechoslovak Commission for Trade and Economic and Industrial Cooperation, held in Prague under the chairmanship of Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger and CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, ended yesterday with the signing of a protocol.

Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger declared that it was clearly evident that the ice in the bilateral relations was broken by the meeting between Presidents Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Bratislava at the end of January.

The CSSR's 1986-1990 5-year plan provides for doubling the investments for modernizing industry and for environmental protection projects. Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban intends to see to it that Austria is given appropriate consideration.

The CSSR is also highly interested in industrial cooperation and regards the current level of cooperation in this field as still unsatisfactory.

In 1985, Austria exported Schillings 3.9 billion worth of goods to the CSSR, as compared with Schillings 3.5 million worth in 1984, while imports from the CSSR totaled Schillings 8.3 billion in 1985, as compared with Schillings 7.9 billion in 1984. Since 1978, the CSSR has succeeded in increasing its exports to Austria by 154 percent, while Austria achieved an increase of its exports to the CSSR by only 10 percent in the same period. Over two-thirds of the Czechoslovak exports to Austria are fuels, power, and raw materials, however. This year, Austria's deficit in trade with the CSSR is expected to decline.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK VISITS MOSCOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AUTOMATION

LD052115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1780 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] The CPCZ delegation to the 27th Congress of the CPSU led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, this afternoon visited the Moscow Institute for Automation and Telemechanics. The delegation, which also consisted of members of the Party's Central Committee Presidium, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government and, Vasil Bilka and Milos Jakes, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, and also Miroslav Zavadil, member of the Central Committee of the party, Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was accompanied during its visit to the institute by its director, Academician Vadim Trapeznikov.

In a cordial conversation the hosts informed the members of the Czechoslovak delegation about the activities at the Institute and about its main tasks, about the role played by this important research institute for intensifying R&D progress in the Soviet Union. Academician Trapeznikov who is an honorary member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences informed the Czechoslovak guests about the over 45-year-old history of the Institute, which is at the present time working on the fundamental problems of science and processes of systems management at all levels. Among the main thematic areas of its work are the general theory of management, the tasks of control of organizational, biological, medical, economic and robot technology systems. In these and other areas the workers of the Institute are putting forward new progressive solutions which are implemented in planning and construction organizations in development of systems of operation of great importance for the national economy. The results of their work are implemented in many important sectors, for example in nuclear energy and computer technology.

Gustav Husak was particularly interested in the international cooperation of the Institute and its role in the realization of the complex program of scientific and technological progress of CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. In this connection the cooperation between the Moscow Institute, research laboratories and economic production units in Czechoslovakia was highly praised. The Institute has already been successfully cooperating with Czechoslovak partners for a number of years. Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation is active, for example, in the development of artificial intelligence, in robot technology and specialized computer software. Further joint work

between Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists in the area of parallel computing, planning, automation and analytical modelling of parallel systems and control of robots is expected to bring great results.

The members of the delegation saw an exhibit of the results of the work of the institute. They were particularly interested in a complex for the automation of production processes in the chemical and food industries and a diagnostic machine for precision mechanisms. They also visited the computer center of the Institute. The Czechoslovak guests met with the head of the department for standardization (Pavel Tikhonov) who greeted them on behalf of the workers of the research Institute, participants of the Liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascist occupation.

At the close of the visit Gustav Husak highly praised the creative work and the results achieved by the collective of the Institute in one of the most important areas of scientific and technical progress. He expressed his appreciation by signing the visitors' book.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS PLANTS IN PLZEN

LD101611 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] The General Federation of Korean Trade Unions delegation headed by Chairman Kim Pong-chu, paid a visit during their stay in Plzen to the Skoda Enterprise plants today. The guests acquainted themselves with the history of the Skoda concern, its present production program, its development, and long-term outlook.

They also showed interest in the social amenities the workers are enjoying and in the results of the initiative in the run up to the 17th CPCZ Congress.

At a discussion with workers, representatives of the economic management, party organization, and trade unions of the power engineering plant, Kim Pong-chu paid tribute to the contribution the Czech and Slovak workers and technicians have made in expanding economic cooperation and strengthening relations between the Czechoslovak and Korean people. When characterizing the situation in the DPRK, he singled out its people's endeavor to bring about the unification of Korea and to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY ON LACK OF PREPARATION AT KRIVOY ROG

AU260520 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 February carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,300-word dispatch from Moscow by Milan Jelinek entitled "Among Czechoslovak Builders in Krivoy Rog; the Deadline is Pushing." The dispatch begins by saying: "Whereas 20 bricklayers will build a house in 1 year, 2,000 bricklayers will not build it in 2 days. Obviously some people think that, in building the extraction and ore dressing combine in Krivoy Rog, we will turn this old builders' truth upside down.

"The limits of human effort always seem out of sight, whereas the limits of technological processes are precisely defined and known," Jelinek continues. "Cement takes 28 days to harden, whether some people like it, or not. We are investing Kcs12 billion in Krivoy Rog; we are thus ensuring the deliveries of iron ore and its concentrate, which will supply our steel mills."

After stating that five CEMA member-states are taking part in this project, Jelinek goes on to say: "The first string of our builders arrived in Krivoy Rog last autumn, before winter set in, and they arrived without proper preparation. Only 4 years are left until 1990, when the project is to be completed; time is running out, and nobody can halt it."

Jelinek then reports on his interview with Grigoriy Suslikov, director of the Krivoy Rog Scientific Research and Design Institute for Ore Enrichment, who is quoted as saying: "We have been talking about the combine these 7 years, but the bilateral contracts with the partners in socialist countries have not been signed to date." Director Suslikov then reportedly stated that the project is not ensured along legislative lines, but that the CSSR enterprises have "dipped into their reserves and gathered what they could; the people there put their heads together and literally jumped into the Krivoy Rog project. Quite a few regulations have been shelved; the people did not listen to doubters and calamity-howlers, who do not believe that such a complicated project can be started before winter sets in." Jelinek goes on to praise the people who have "supremely proved responsible for the task entrusted to them, because the combine must be built, because we need it, and everybody who hesitates is harming our common cause and also the other partners. Any delay merely leads the gigantic project into a knot of problems which it will then be difficult to unravel, and this must not be tolerated."

However, Jelinek continues, "the project has not been ensured along legislative lines on our side and as a result, problems are developing which need not have cropped up but which must be overcome. Since there is no other way and this has been criticized several times at party or trade union meetings, the people are waiting for an explanation. The worst thing is to keep silent or to shrug one's shoulders somewhere far away and silently think: they are sure to cope somehow..." Regardless of this "lack of clarity in certain issues," the most experienced and able builders selected for the project are giving their all to their work; and "toward the end of the year, 1,200 of our working people will be living there," Jelinek states.

"We are transporting many things to Krivoy Rog, actually everything except crushed materials, stonewares, gravel, sand, and cement. The Soviet railroads are overloaded," Jelinek says. He then deals with the working cycle of CSSR employees at Krivoy Rog: 13 weeks at the project site and 3 weeks home in Czechoslovakia with their families. He then says that all food-stuffs are brought by trucks from the CSSR, except meat, which is bought locally and amounts to 450 grams of raw meat per person daily.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

CONTROL AGENCIES WORK DISCUSSED--Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received today Frantisek Ondrich, the minister chairman of the Federal People's Control Commission. They discussed the conditions and the results of making the work of people's control agencies more effective with special consideration for securing the demanding tasks of economic and social advancement, which is to be adopted by the approaching 17th CPCZ congress. They discussed some topics for increasing the control activity in the management of the state and economic organizations as the inevitable conditions for achieving better results in all spheres of development of our socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Mar 86 LD] /9738

AGREEMENT WITH AFGHAN MINISTER--Prague, 7 Mar (CTK)--An intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan was signed here today by Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger and Afghan Minister of Mining and Industry Najibollah Masir. The agreement provides for the further development of economic relations mainly in the sphere of mining industry, power engineering, building material and transport. At the same time the two countries' representatives signed a protocol on the 3rd session of the Czechoslovak-Afghan Mixed Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Prague earlier this week, and an agreement on mutual trade exchange worth Kcs115.5 million crowns this year. [passage indistinct] [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1637 GMT 7 Mar 86 LD] /9738

RETIRING SLOVAK UNION OFFICIAL--The Slovak Trade Union Council discussed in Bratislava today the results of the development of initiative of working people in Slovakia in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. The Slovak Trade Union Council has released Ladislav Abraham from the post of its chairman and from other functions in trade union organs because he is retiring. It has elected Ivan Gonko chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council. Comrade Karel Hoffman stressed the political commitment of Comrade Ladislav Abraham, who for more than 15 years headed the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Slovakia. He paid tribute to Abraham's personal contribution to the deepening of the participation of trade unions in the building of an advanced socialist society. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 Mar 86 LD] /9738

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT HEATING SYSTEM DETAILED

Leipzig ENERGIETECHNIK in German Vol 35 No 7, Jul 85 pp 241-44

[Article by Hans Sandlass, doctor of engineering, Deputy Minister for Coal and Energy, Berlin: "Development of the District Heating Supply in the GDR" (Plenary Lecture Pl given in Dresden on 9 and 10 October 1984 at the 16th Power Plant Technology Colloquim of the Energy Conversion Section of Dresden Technical University]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR was a fitting occasion throughout our country to look back with pride on what has been achieved and to work out new goals. The State of workers and peasants, which in 1949 was given at most one year of existence in imperialist circles, consistently went the way of social progress and safeguarding of peace under the party's leadership.

On the basis of resolutions of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the working people of the GDR concentrated all their efforts, through socialist competition, on further strengthening this state and thus establishing the premises for stable economic growth and increased defense for safeguarding peace.

In 1971, the 8th Party Congress of the SED passed resolutions for further evolution of the developed socialist society and for consistently pushing through the unity of economic and social policy. It formulated as a main task the further "increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, increased effectiveness, scientific and technical progress, and growth in productivity per man-hour worked."¹ In carrying out the main task, particular significance is attached to the apartment house construction program as the "core of social policy of the party of the working class."²

The basic requirements from the coal and energy economy which arise in carrying out the main task--particularly the thermal energy supply with regard to the apartment house construction program--were stated by Comrade Mitzinger, Minister for Coal and Energy, as follows:

"The fundamental ways for the further development of the district heating supply in the GDR--with reference to primary emphasis on economic strategy for

the development of the national economy and the tasks set in the directive of the 10th Party Congress--include the following:

- creation of the material prerequisites for meeting the heat requirements for manufacturing and heating purposes on the basis of domestic crude lignite, with simultaneous relief from expensive imported energy carriers, chiefly heating oil;
- still more across-the-board of waste heat, particularly through the use of heat pumps in all areas of the national economy;
- increased use of cogeneration, including the use of heat from large power plants;
- achievement of highly effective heat supply systems, considering and using all regional possibilities;
- further increased efficiency in new construction and restoration of heating and power plants and district heating systems;
- improvement of plant management of heat supply plants through the use of microelectronics, particularly in integrated district heating systems; and
- increased energy economy by improving the insulation of building shells, as well as by development and use of better-controlled heat supply systems.³

In essence, these requirements of social development affected district heating supply decisively.

First, the successful implementation of our economic policy and the rapid fulfillment of our apartment house construction program created the conditions for vigorous development of district heating supply in our country.

Whereas in 1949, the year of the GDR's founding, about 30,000 apartments were built, in 1960 the figure was 80,000 apartments, and in the 35th year of the GDR's existence, for the first time more than 200,000 apartments were completed. In all, 3,550,000 apartments were completed in those 35 years, 2,200,000 of them since the 8th Party Congress of the SED.

In 1960, approximately 100,000 apartments were supplied by district heating; this was 1.8 percent of the total number of apartments in existence. In 1984, we supply a little more than 1.2 million apartments with district heat, which corresponds to a share of 18.3 percent of the total number of apartments in existence. In addition, all installations of the infrastructure--7,000 social consumers and more than 2,000 industrial consumers--are supplied with district heat. About 30 percent of our primary energy consumption is used for space heating.

At present, all these consumers are supplied from 173 heating and power plants and industrial power plants, 757 heating plants, about 2,400 kilometers of district heating mains, and a large number of distribution stations and secondary systems.

The further development is characterized by energy consumption growth rates for the population more than double the growth rates of industrial consumers. This expresses the large demands of the long-term apartment house

construction program, through which we shall solve the housing problem by the year 1990.

Besides the extensive development of apartment house construction, inner-city apartment house construction and remodeling will take on considerably more importance. With that, the demand for effective thermal energy supply in this area will go up and new technical solutions will be required. The long-term apartment house construction program in particular gives us an opportunity to work up long-term concepts for the development of energy--and particularly heat--requirements for certain regions.

The significance of these regional energy development concepts in the derivation of definite heat supply measures will not decrease now or in the future.

A second factor has in recent years characterized and change the development of district heating supply in the GDR. This was the objective necessity of using more of one domestic energy carrier, crude lignite.

On 25 January 1980, Comrade Erich Honecker, Secretary General of our party, called for the following: "Oil as a fuel should be replaced by lignite to a greater extent than heretofore. . . . In the shortest period possible, existing fuel oil plants are to be converted by means of extraordinary measures to firing with lignite."⁴ In past years we have made great efforts to replace fuel oil, in particular in heat supply processes. Today we can say that the use of fuel oil for heat supply has essentially ended. It was no easy task to carry out this substitution process in such as short time. Many initiatives and ideas were developed to replace fuel oil directly or indirectly with lignite. Thus, the share of lignite in energy carrier use for heat supply was increased from 46 percent in 1980 to about 60 percent in 1984.

In this way petroleum, a valuable raw material for our national economy, can be used for additional upgrading. When we speak of the need for rapid replacement of fuel oil, the large price difference between fuel oil and lignite should not be forgotten.

Thus, the cost for producing one metric ton of steam from fuel oil in 1984 was, on average, seven times the cost of using domestic lignite.

To find substitutes for fuel oil and other upgraded energy carriers rapidly, an entire series of system and individual solutions were found in a relatively short time, through the good cooperation of various sectors of the GDR's national economy. To be cited here are the standardized heating plant lines with steam generators of 3.2-, 6.5-, 10- and 40-metric-ton-per-hour ratings. About 270 heating plants of these sizes were erected in shorter construction periods than achieved up to now, and were put into operation. Processes which permit the direct use of pulverized fuel lignite in previously oil-fired steam generators with ratings of 0.8 to 12.5 metric tons per house were developed and applied.

Over and above that, success was had in replacing fuel oil for support and pilot flames in medium- and large-size steam generators with crude lignite dust.

Because it was not possible in this short time to convert all fuel-oil-fired heating generating plants to lignite or to replace them with newly constructed lignite-based plants, the intermediate solution of converting to gas was also carried out.

Here natural gas made available to us from the Soviet Union, fraternally related to us, helped us decisively in carrying out the substitution process rapidly--for instance, in Berlin, capital of the GDR.

Approximately 950 kilometers of national gas lines and about 870 kilometers of gas supply lines were newly installed for the use of gas--for example, a GDR natural gas line from Salzwedel to Schwerin and Rostock. At present we are in the process of relieving the intermediate stage of substituting imported natural gas and city gas for fuel through the use of lignite, in order to use these gases as well in the materials economy.

A third essential main focus of our effort--besides consistently turning to lignite as an energy carrier--is the efficient use of energy. From 1979 to 1983, gross domestic consumption of primary energy was reduced by 2.7 percent, not least as a result of the consistent carrying out of energy-saving measures in heat supply facilities, from the generating plant all the way to the consumer. Examples are pushing through the use of fixed space temperatures and introduction of quotas for the heat received by industry.

Efficient energy use also requires that the secondary energy obtained in a wide variety of processes be put to use as completely as possible. At present the potential considered useful from technical and economic points of view amounts to approximately 10 percent of the primary energy consumption of our country; at present about two thirds of this is used. We will further raise efficiency by the increased use of recuperators, regenerators, and heat pumps. Experience shows that the use of secondary energy requires on average approximately one fifth of the expenditures required for provision of additional primary energy carriers.

In my further exposition I want to say a few words on questions concerning technical structuring of district heating supply in the GDR.

District heating supply has a long tradition with us. The 16th Power Plant Technology Colloquium is being held in Dresden, where in the year 1900 the first heating and power plant in Europe was put into operation; it supplied several consumers, particularly museums, by means of a district heating line.

Whereas in the "pioneer days" of district heating it was chiefly steam systems which supplied increasing numbers of consumers--mainly industrial plants--today hot water systems are clearly predominant.

The development of district heating supply in the GDR is closely connected--as I have already shown--with the historically unique development of apartment house construction.

Thus, extensive district heating systems were built in, for example, the capital Berlin, Dresden, Eisenhuettenstadt, Hoyerswerda, Halle, Schwedt, Rostock, Schwerin, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Jena, and Suhl, to name only a few.

These systems are fed by heating and power plants, heating plants, industrial power plants, and large condensing power plants especially built for this purpose, but also from older generating plants which were reconstructed for the purpose of heat delivery.

The energy advantages of cogeneration are used extensively everywhere that that is possible for us for district heating supply.

To be sure, it is not necessary and also not possible for every district heating system to have its own heating and power plant. Rather, we use existing power plants additionally for heat emission--for example, the Luebbena, Vetschau, Vockerode, and Finkenheerd powerplants and many others.

The use of large power plants such as Jaenschwalde and Hagenwerder is in the stage of preparation.

In 1983 we entered a new stage by cogenerating heat for the city of Greifswald from the turbines of the "Bruno Leuschner" Nuclear Power Plant.

On the basis of experience gained, we will make further, consistent use of these opportunities in the future as well.

New heating and power plants will not be erected in large numbers for the time being, but we are working on the preparation of an economical variant of cogeneration on the basis of the modular solution with the 40-metric-ton-per-hour steam generator.

In the near future, however, our task will be put back into operation the temporarily shut down (as a result of energy carrier substitution) heating and power turbines with steam generators based on lignite, as put into practice, for example, in the Neubrandenburg Heating and Power Station. For small heat supply districts a range of heating plant modules based on lignite with heat emission ratings from 10 to 150 megawatts is available. With that essentially all needs can be covered.

The most advantageous thermal energy generation variant for each case of application must be worked out with the regional energy supply concept in mind, taking into consideration as well a gradual increase in demand.

Whereas a first individual heat generating plants were sufficient for the supply of a certain area, we have--with increasing size of the supply area--arranged increasingly the transition to integrated systems, mainly in the big cities. We achieve greater supply reliability in that way. Besides,

integrated operation with generating plants using different fuels allows us above all to save upgraded and imported energy carriers by using lignite.

Development of districts heating distribution plants has taken place with noticeable qualitative changes in the past decades. With the exception of industrial supply, steam systems have been displaced by hot water systems.

While initially there were simple hot water systems with flow temperatures of 110 to 130°C, in the following period these temperatures were raised to 150 to 180°C, in order to transfer large quantities of heat with relatively small pipe diameters. These elevated heating system parameters required erection of large heat exchange stations for larger supply areas. These costly heat exchange stations were replaced by the standardized smaller house service connection stations at each consumer's, equipped with both heat exchangers and outdoor-temperature-dependent control.

Today the technical development of our district heating system has progressed so far that we can do without heat conversion even for elevated system parameters under certain conditions, and "direct feed" is possible. For the first time this type of direct feed was carried out successfully in Erfurt.

At this time research work is being carried out which will appreciably extend the area of application of direct feed and thus will make possible considerable cost savings.

Within the framework of a comprehensive research program on the behavior of hot water systems under different operating conditions and extreme conditions, theoretical and practical findings were made. These permit making fuller use of existing district heating system capacity without extensive enlargement. They also allow using higher safety limits while being able to control all possible hydraulic and thermal steady and transient operating modes and ensure operational safety and supply reliability.

In order to be able to balance high peak loads in large integrated systems and to achieve the highest possible electric energy production during peak load periods of electrical demand in heating and power stations, storage installations were fitted into these systems.

Because district heating systems with several feed points, heat storage, and different supply tasks can no longer be controlled manually, control centers were developed and erected; from these, by means of electronic data processing--recently, microelectronics--the supply process is controlled.

In heating systems the development is chiefly characterized by improved construction and assembly techniques. A wide range of low-friction slide bearings is used.

Where at all possible, overhead pipe laying is used. In built-up areas with underground transfer, pipe laying in drains and most recently in main drains is prevalent.

Looking at pipe-laying techniques of large district heating transit lines, we observe that new standards were set with the installation of the Lubmin-Greifswald 2 xDN 800, 23-kilometer-long district heating transit line. This pipeline was put into operation after a 15-month construction period, including only 7 months' assembly time. The experience obtained here, in particular because of the extensive use of prefabrication, should be used for additional installations. This is so because we must assume in the future that heat-generating plants will no longer be located in the immediate vicinity of the consumer, but at a greater distance.

We have made good progress in recent years in matters concerning the operating regime of district heating systems. Approximately 80 percent of the consumer plants are equipped with outdoor-temperature-dependent control and thus have the basic requirements for efficient energy use. The consumer plants which are not yet controllable are at present operated in accordance with a heating range diagram, which assures adherence to the established space temperatures.

To prepare heat supply plants for winter requirements, summer repairs are prepared and carried out on the basis of weak point and malfunction analyses. The annual "week of heating readiness," immediately before the beginning of the heating season, provides certainty that supply according to plan is ensured during the winter months.

We are devoting much attention to environmental protection. Our heat generating plants are operated with fossil fuels and emit harmful substances, chiefly SO₂. The task has been set of decisively lowering the emission of harmful substances in the next few years in the GDR.

Dr. Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management, clarified our country's position on these questions on the occasion of the Environmental Protection Conference in Munich, FRG.

Through our farsighted environment policy, since the beginning of the 1970's we have maintained SO₂ emissions at the same level while attaining an 80-percent increase in our country's industrial production.

Our further measures foresee a 30-percent reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions in the GDR.

In the energy supply area of responsibility, major efforts are being made at present to reduce the discharge of harmful substances.

Worldwide, approximately 200 processes for flu gas desulfurization have been developed. Approximately 30 of these have been applied, but only a few could be accepted commercially. In the GDR the limestone addition process was specially developed for combustion of lignite. It is available as a technology ready for use, successfully tested commercially in several power plants, with a degree of desulfurization of 50 percent with the addition of 10 percent of additive.

A substantial advantage of this process is that due to the reduction of the dew point it is possible to recover approximately 5 to 7 percent additional heat. To accelerate introduction of this process, it will be used for the moment in the sphere of district heating supply as a prototype solution in three new construction articles with boiler plants of different ratings.

Besides the limestone additive process, additional measures for reducing sulfur dioxide emissions are being used or developed.

Included here as well is fluid bed combustion developed by the steam generation fabricator industry for boilers of different ratings.

What are the requirements to be satisfied by heat supply in the next few years?

1. Efficient use of energy is to be carried out still more intensively than heretofore in heat processes. This holds true for generating plants, distribution facilities, and particularly for consumer. In generating plants the degree of transformation must be improved. This requires, for example, that the boiler plants not be designed for a "standard fuel" with narrowly bounded parameters, because such a standard fuel does not exist. Boiler plants must achieve optimum efficiencies for a wide range of fuels.

Thermal energy consumers in our district heating systems are predominantly apartment houses and office buildings. Now, as before, the task set is to reduce the specific heat requirement, which at present is 6.2 kilowatts per apartment unit, by at least 20 percent. For this it is necessary to improve the insulating properties of apartment house designs, to optimize the heating systems, and by combinations of space temperature control to satisfy the demands of tenants as well as the requirements of efficient energy use.

It is necessary to use waste heat increasingly for local purposes and to use low temperature heating systems as has, for example, been done or provided for in Oranienburg, Grossraeschen and Hoyerswerda.

The use of heat pumps for smaller residential areas is to be assigned more importance, following the example of the heat pump stations in Dresden.

2. Crude lignite is to be used directly to a greater extent. For that, upgrade or high-grade energy carriers such as city gas, lignite briquettes and natural gas at present still used in heat generating plants are to be replaced by lignite. In this the entire range of conversion solutions, taking into account characteristic features of the site, is to be made use of, and if necessary further solutions are to be developed to sufficient maturity to be put into practice.

The accumulated ashes are to be used industrially to a considerably larger extent than up to now. The present degree of utilization of approximately 50 percent is decidedly too low.

3. The oil-fired heat generating plants which are shut down in the process of substitution for fuel oil are to be further used. Possibilities must be found to convert these plants to operation with domestic fuels for use as peak shaving plants. An example is at present under preparation in the Jena-Sued Heating and Power Plant.

4. Cogeneration is to be expanded in accordance with actual possibilities. Here, existing power plants, particularly future nuclear power plants but also newly-to-be-developed smaller heating and power plants, are to be used.

5. The assumption is to be made that in the future heat generating plants will be put up at a greater distance from consumer agglomerations.

Transport distances of 20 to 30 kilometers and possibly more will have to be bridged. This assumes less expensive and more effective transit lines with short construction periods. The construction periods achieved at Greifswald can only be considered to be a beginning and are to be reduced further.

6. Current research on the extension of limits for using direct feed is to be completed at an increased pace.

7. The problems of thermal energy storage are to be assigned greater significance. Computer-supported operation is to be carried out to a greater degree with the use of microelectronics.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LOCAL, INDUSTRIAL HEAT SUPPLY MORE EFFECTIVELY COMBINED

Leipzig ENERGIETECHNIK in German Vol 35 No 7, Jul 85 pp 245-6

[Article by Werner Singula, Dresden¹: "Increased Effectiveness of Heat Supply in the Coordinated Coverage of Local and Industrial Heat Demand." Manuscript received 25 April 1985.]

[Text] In further securing the energy basis of the national economy of the GDR, intensively expanded reconstruction becomes a decisive factor in the long term.

The energy economy is highly capital-intensive. This capital equipment represents a potential which must be used more effectively.

A large part of local and industrial heat supply is tied up in capital equipment. In the local sphere of the year, and in the remaining period only to the extent of 10 to 15 percent of installed capacity.

In the majority of cases, industrial process heat requirements tie up dedicated heat generating plants 2,000 to 4,000 service-hours per year.

In the past, boiler plants were generally designed for the required steam generating capacity, and only in exceptional cases for the required energy parameters of heat demand.

Prospects are that work should be done to increase considerably the qualitative and quantitative degree of utilization of both existing and newly constructed plants and capacities.

Besides the more effective use of existing capacities, there is a need for including domestic fuel and raw materials resources to a greater extent, so as to reduce specific primary energy use, lower conversion losses to a minimum, and raise the contribution of investments for the development of efficiency and effectiveness.

The service age distribution and future replacement needs of considerable steam generating capacity in the GDR's industrial conurbations require preparation for economically effective decisions on satisfying heat demand in these areas.

Additionally, longer-term considerations are required; these start from the assumption of more effective use of existing heat-generating, heat-distributing, and standby capacity, take into account the targeted completion and the extension of secondary distribution systems now in existence and regionally limited, and lead to prospective integration of nuclear heat generators, particularly for heat supply of industrial conurbations.

Assuming as an aim an economically optimum heat supply, that is, the ready availability of heat at the location or, as the case may be, the main focus of demand at a time, and of a quality and in a quantity in accordance with demand--with simultaneous reduction of standby equipment losses and primary energy use to minimum values--concepts were developed for an actual industrial conurbation and an attempt at generalization was made.[1,2]

The possible solution variant presented in the above references comprises the building up of an integrated heat supply for the industrial, local and other sectors in an industrial conurbation with extensive utilization of the possibilities of cogeneration and heat storage.

Especially included in the investigation were those industrial consumers whose heat demand is met by as much base load as possible.

Therefore, a point of concentration of the big chemical industry was selected in choosing a conurbation for the model case.

The qualitative and quantitative parameters of heat demand make it necessary to use steam as the energy carrier. The service age distribution of the existing concentration of steam generating capacity accounts for the need to prepare decisions with a view to securing the heat supply in the future.

For the moment, increased use is to be made of existing capacities by integrating heat output of productive crude lignite steam generators. This is to make possible the reduction of newly constructed capacity to only a few sites and to ensure high effectiveness of the investment committed.

Replacement of old plants by a central nuclear generating system occurs at the time of required replacement of the bulk of fossil [fuel-fired] steam generators.

This time is now seen to be after the year 2000.

For nuclear heat emission it is planned to cogenerate with electric energy. The district stream produced is transported by a transit line to the centers of heat demand in the conurbation.

There it is to be expanded in satellite turbines to the demand parameters of affiliated consumers or consumer groups. Adaptation of the course of variation of the daily load to the particular heat demand is accomplished through heat storage.

The temperature drop not required for heat supply can be used to generate electric energy.

Thereby, heat processes in the high-temperature range which cannot be reached with district steam are included through electric energy generated at the place of use.

Electric transmission losses in the national grid drop out for this demand component.

At the same time, a requirement of efficient energy use is fulfilled in selecting the degree of upgrading of consumer energy carriers as much as possible adequate for their intended use. For heat demand in the area of lower [quality] energy demand parameters, for example, for local heat supply, this is taken into account by making heat available as hot water, which is more effective for the national economy.²

In investigations of making heat available in the conurbation, it was found that for integrated heat on a fossil fuel basis, a heat demand of an order of magnitude of 2,000 megawatts had to be satisfied.

For the time when nuclear heat is available, a value of 5,000 megtawatts is estimated as a requirement for the generating system.

Inclusion of the time-dependent heat demand of consumers to be supplied in the conurbation yields a combined course of seasonal load whose minimum value is approximatley 70 percent of the above-mentioned maximum load.

Investigation of the boundary conditions and requirments of standby heat by means of an actual model case for a selected heat demand center in a conurbation shows that the generating system, the transit pipeline and the satellite turbine can be run throughout the day in a continuous base load mode. It also shows that adaptation to the course of the season-dependent load of the summary heat demand is associated with load change velocities which can be satisfactorily controlled as well through nuclear generating systems.

Adaptation of the heat supply to the course of the daily industrial load can be achieved by means of extract steam from the satellite turbine through heat storage. The storage sizes required here are in the range of dimensions customary at present. The share of the industrial heat demand is 57 percent for the center of demand and is divided into three main parameter groups.

Extensive hot-water system storage is proposed for adaptation of the course of the daily load of local and other consumers.

Through utilization of the temperature drop not needed for heat supply in the satellite turbine in the phase of heat integration on a fossil basis, an electric capacity of a maximum of 60 percent and a minimum of 40 percent of the currently installed electric capacity can be generated in this center of

demand of the conurbation; for the final expansion of nuclear heat supply, the corresponding figures are 100 percent and 60 percent, respectively.

Closely connected with the question of whether this model of heat supply can be put into effect--it assumes a high effectiveness of the capital used³, a high degree of primary energy utilization and a reduction of energy conversion and consumer adaptation losses to a minimum--is the question of generalizability and potential application frequency for the heat supply in conurbations of the GDR.

The basic characteristic of the model case is in the use of steam as the energy carrier for heat standby use.

Corresponding qualitative and quantitative demand conditions are therefore a necessary premise.⁴

In the model case, on the basis of actual data, it is possible to assume the base load mode of operation of the integrated heat system all the way to the satellite turbine. Deviation from these facts results, besides the reduction of the effectiveness-determining factors referred to, in the complication of the operating regime and in increased expenditures for the necessary control technology required to ensure adherence to the qualitative parameters of extract steam.

Taking into consideration the heat demand structure and its regional subdivision in the GDR's large industrial conurbations, it is realized that industrial process heat demand up into the intermediate temperature range with a distinctively broad base-load characteristic is noted only at big concentrations of the chemical industry. In this, the parameter requirements are in the area of those used in the model.⁵

Often a demand for process heat occurs at separate locations of a conurbation which approaches the exergy parameters of use designated in the model, for example, in the textile or rubber industry or in baking processes.

The comparatively small heat demand needed, its load course and its regional subdivision do not, however, for the achievable overall fuller use of capacity justify model analog concepts from the viewpoint of specific investment for standby heat, parameter adaptation and balancing the load course.

Additional border-case investigations on the possible increase in the portion of local heat demand are irrelevant in the analysis of the example investigated, because the portion used in the model case cannot, in view of the existing practical cases of application, be significantly increased.

Conditions other than the industrial heat demand conditions shown are not relevant from the viewpoint of demand parameters and the parameters of the related required energy carriers.

In summary, it can be established that the model presented allows an effective solution, from the standpoint of the national economy, under entirely actual specific conditions.

These exist in the GDR for key locations of the chemical heavy industry and adjoining conurbations. This results in a material limitation of the potential frequency of application.

The possible cases of application refer, nevertheless, to the greatest regional concentration of the existing heat demand of the GDR and to the need of its present and future satisfaction.

FOOTNOTES

1. Diplomated Engineer Werner Singula, at the time of completion [of this article] at the Technical University of Dresden.
2. The existing hot water secondary distribution systems are used for this.
3. In particular also the portion for local heat supply.
4. This concerns the exergy parameters of the heat required and its course of load.
5. Further examples are given in [2].

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ECONOMY

POLAND

SEJM DISCUSSES FINANCIAL, HOUSING ISSUES

LD171720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Report by Parliamentary Correspondent]

[Text] Good morning. Before noon the deputies discussed the main foreign trade issues for this year, and in perspective until 1990.

In the afternoon financial and housing matters were discussed, there will be some figures in this report, but I think that they will show the scale of the undertaking. The government bill on enterprise welfare and housing funds in socialized economic units was presented in the first reading by Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages and social affairs. The passing of the bill, he said, will make possible progress in meeting the welfare and cultural needs of the workforce through increased allocations for these funds. It will contribute to easing unjustified disproportion in providing work enterprises with means for welfare tasks, and at the same time, it will improve the principles of managing these funds.

The bill changes the method for creating basic allocations for these funds, setting them in relation to average monthly wages in socialized economic units in the previous year. The basic allocation for the welfare fund would be 25 percent of basic wage, and for the housing fund 12.5 percent per employee. This means a considerable increase in basic allocations, in particular in enterprises and cooperatives, from the present 2,700 zlotys to about 5,000 zlotys for welfare fund; and from 1,350 zlotys to 2,500 zlotys for housing funds. As far as fund management is concerned, it is suggested that it be clearly stated that they are the funds of collective consumption, meaning in practice that they cannot be spent in the form of money payments.

Fifteen minutes ago the debate on the subject was started by Deputy Andrzej Galeziowski.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

WOJICK PRESENTS FOREIGN TRADE REPORT TO SEJM

LD171646 Warsaw PAP in English 1515 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar--Referring to the Sejm (parliament) debate, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, stressed that Poland's economic potential provides all conditions it needs to become a counting partner in the world. But still, Poland's present share in foreign trade does not correspond with these possibilities. The main task in foreign trade for the years 1986-90 is to increase exports and reconcile the necessity of servicing the foreign debt with providing financial means for imports which are indispensable for the country's development. We expect the coordinate [as received] and sweeping restructuring of our economy to create conditions for reaching this objective, Rakowski said.

Rakowski also emphasized the special attention Poland attached to trade relations with socialist countries and to economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. He pointed to the need of developing trade and economic contacts with developing countries. Difficulties which stem from protectionist trends and destructive moves by some capitalist states force Poland to expand its export offer. Higher exports to those states are crucial for us, Rakowski told the deputies.

This year the positive trade balance with capitalist states should exceed 1.5 billion dollars. Our capabilities to increase exports to those countries are currently estimated to be 3.5 to 4.8 percent annually on average (in constant prices). The necessary increase in imports is estimated to be 3.7 percent annually.

Minister Wojcik noted that in relations with highly developed capitalist states one should not envisage fast and positive changes. Access to these markets can still be obstructed as a result of the effects of restrictions and protectionist barriers especially in relation to our industrial goods. The key condition for reviving economic cooperation and foreign trade with those states is the elimination of elements of political pressure on Poland from the policies of the United States and some NATO-member states and readiness on the part of these partners to cooperate with Poland to further restructure our debt in the form of new credits as well as accepting Poland to the international monetary fund, stated the minister.

The speaker noted that opportunities for a more dynamic development of cooperation with developing states were restricted in the case of many countries of that group by the economic difficulties and economic burdens arising from large debts. Poland will however still seek ways to reviving cooperation with them, he added.

Next Minister Wojcik presented activities and goals aimed at increasing Poland's participation in the international labor division. He stated that Poland's export offer will still not suffice in comparison with existing possibilities.

Further reconstruction of cooperational ties between Polish producers and their western partners is also indispensable. The bill on companies with foreign capital currently being reviewed by the SEJM could constitute a new framework for such cooperation, he said.

The minister pointed out to the SEJM that according to the Main Statistical Office (GUS) only about 3.2 thousand enterprises out of a total of about 14 thousand enterprises active in the sphere of material production in 1985 participated directly in exports.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

DEPARTMENT CHIEF ON FOOD, WINE SUPPLIES FOR EASTER

LD111505 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Interview with Marcin Duszynski, director of the Food and Nutrition Department, by unidentified correspondent in Warsaw on 11 March]

[Text] [Announcer] Two hours ago a press conference on the Easter supply situation was held at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Marcin Duszynski, director of the Department of Food and Nutrition, is at the microphone:

[Correspondent] Our tables will not be groaning under the burden of food?

[Duszynski] In that period the supply will depend to a great extent on the initiative of each housewife, but I believe it will be at quite a decent level. Maybe tables will not groan, but there should be no shortage.

[Correspondent] What about rationed meat?

[Duszynski] A certain surplus has occurred in procurement, and the Ministry of Agriculture has offered us additional deliveries. This will be used in the first part of the month. There is some additional beef with bone.

[Correspondent] We will eat 2 kg immediately.

[Duszynski] I don't think so; there will be 2.5 kg, and the ration card will be left for a more popular assortment of meat in this period.

[Correspondent] Will there be more ham, boiled ham, and tenderloin?

[Duszynski] Yes, there will be more in terms of quantity, which in the present rationing system will meet the demand.

[Correspondent] Fish has completely disappeared from the market; there are only tins.

[Duszynski] The Office of Maritime Economy has provided the trade with less fish than was stipulated in the annual plan. This is because of stormy weather in the Baltic, which kept our fishing fleet in port for a very long time.

[Correspondent] But there is no carp, and that does not live in the Baltic.

[Duszynski] A certain quantity of freshwater fish, including carp, is available and will be on sale.

[Correspondent] Will there be herring for easter?

[Duszynski] Yes, but not enough for everyone.

[Correspondent] Will we be able to buy oranges for the children before Easter?

[Duszynski] There are cargos of Cuban oranges. One ship is being unloaded in Szczecin now.

[Correspondent] Is there a chance of a hunt for lemons before Easter?

[Duszynski] Probably not, although we have contracted for lemons in Italy and Greece, but it seems that these will not appear before Easter. However, the situation in imported goods is not bad. There will definitely be more wine than there was last year.

[Correspondent] Bottled at home?

[Duszynski] Yes, and also bottled by the producers.

[Correspondent] It is a pity that we do bottling ourselves. The wine loses much of its quality.

[Duszynski] The difference in price is considerable between bottled and bulk wine, so we cannot afford all bottled wine.

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CSO: 2600/310

ECONOMY

POLAND

AUSTRIA TO FINANCE HOTELS, OTHER PROJECTS

AU132143 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "Ho"]

[Text] Vienna--Since Poland has high debts, Austria will finance several construction projects in this country over the next few years. The projects remain the property of the construction firms and are rented to Poland. As Jozef M. Stankiewicz, trade counsellor of the Polish embassy in Vienna, said yesterday during a talk with journalists in Vienna, a skeleton agreement for 10 hotels at a value of \$200 million, that is, 3 billion schillings, has already been concluded. For two hotels in Warsaw fixed orders have been placed. In addition, an Austrian company is negotiating about the construction of a new airport building in Warsaw and a skiing center in the Polish mountains.

Austrian exports to Poland--which are mainly paid for in cash--greatly increased last year. Imports consist mainly of electricity and coal. Now Poland is urging Austria to grant new loans because this is expected to provide further stimuli to trade.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS--VPAP--On 23-27 February a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Laszlo Ballai, head of the Central Committee Economic Department, visited Poland. It had talks with Marek Holdakowski, head of the PZPR Economic Department, and with Stefan Zawodzinski, director of the Agriculture and Food Department. They also met with Vice Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Jozef Koziol and had talks in the Ministry of Finance and the Polish National Bank. In Poznan the delegation studied the work of the voivodship party echelon and the implementation of economic tasks in the Cegielski plant. It also toured the Objezierze and Zydowo state farms. During their talks the sides exchanged information on socioeconomic development in their countries and on the key issues of the economic strategies and policies of their parties. They also exchanged views on economic tasks, presented their experience of economic reform, and stressed the crucial role of economic reform mechanisms in solving socioeconomic problems. The sides noted the importance of their mutual interparty contacts for intensifying their comprehensive cooperation and discussed ways to develop these contacts. The MSZMP delegation was told of preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. Laszlo Baillai was received by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Gyorgy Biczo, Hungarian ambassador in Warsaw, was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 5 AU] /12712

SCIENCE ACCORD WITH GDR--A revised agreement about cooperation between the Polish and GDR Academies of Science was signed in Warsaw today. It is stressed therein that scientific contacts will be widened in accordance with the principles of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA countries to the year 2000. Research programs important to the development of both countries and serving the needs of the economy will be undertaken together. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Mar 86 LD] /9738

JOINT YUGOSLAV PROTOCOL--The 27th session of the Polish-Yugoslav Mixed Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held from 10 to 14 March. At the end of the session, a protocol was signed on scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-90. On the Yugoslav side the protocol was signed by Dr Tomislav (Hrabac) and on the Polish side by Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education Professor Tadeusz Beldowski. Great importance is being attached in the protocol to scientific and technical cooperation in mining, power, engineering, and steel industries. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD] /9738

POLISH-ARGENTINE TRADE--Dante Caputo, the Argentine foreign minister, and Jan Janiszewski, the Polish ambassador in Buenos Aires, have exchanged documents ratifying the agreement on mining cooperation between the governments of the two states. For over 35 years, Argentina has been the most significant importer of Polish coal among the Latin American countries. Poland also exports machinery and equipment to the Argentine mining industry. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD] /9738

CSO: 2600/310

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

REAL INCOMES IN YUGOSLAVIA INCREASE

AU131435 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG)--The average monthly net personal income of a worker in Yugoslavia last year was 40,661 dinars. According to the latest figures issued by the Federal Institute for Statistics, incomes last year were in real terms higher by 2.8 percent than those in 1984. This represents a nominal increase of 78.3 [as published] percent.

According to the data, the highest incomes were earned in Slovenia, 54,967 dinars per month, and the lowest in Macedonia, 29,613 per month. The average net personal incomes in Bosnia and Hercegovina were 36,942 dinars, in Montenegro 32,322 dinars, in Croatia 43,395 dinars, in Serbia 37,971 dinars, in Kosovo 31,242 dinars, and in Vojvodina 39,612 dinars.

Real personal incomes have been increased in all republics and provinces except Macedonia and Vojvodina. The increase in Slovenia amounted to 10.4 percent, in Bosnia and Hercegovina 0.9 percent, in Montenegro 2.4 percent, in Croatia 0.5 percent, in Serbia proper 3.8 percent, and in Kosovo 3.3 percent. The real net personal incomes in Macedonia decreased by 3.6 percent and in Vojvodina by 2.9 percent.

Real personal incomes in the noneconomic sector were higher last year than those in the economic sector and were on average 44,015 dinars per month. The average for economic sector was 40,025 dinars per month. The average for economic sector was 40,025 dinars. The real increase in the economic sector was 2.5 percent while that of the noneconomic sector was 3.8 percent.

The differences in various spheres of activity continue to exist. Those working in the financial services sector were earning on average 52,016 dinars per month and those working in sociopolitical communities and organizations were earning 46,062 dinars per month. The average net income in the building industry was 34,906 dinars per month, in catering and tourism 36,584 dinars, in the housing and public services sector 38,298 dinars, and in industry and mining 39,952 dinars per month.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

COMMISSION ADOPTS DECISION ON LABOR CODE

AU132054 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Feb 86 p 1, 2

[Excerpts] A session of the Party and Government Commission to draw up a draft for a new Labor Code was held at one of the halls of the Party House yesterday.

The session was opened and chaired by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

The participants in the session of the Party and Government Commission pointed out that it has become necessary to revise the draft of the labor Code to make it fully adequate to the exceptionally important tasks assigned by the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee.

The following characteristic features of the new Labor Code were pointed out at the session: unity, stability, and flexibility in the regulation of labor relations based on the law, which was set forth in a sufficiently clear and generally accessible form. The document harmoniously combines the rights and duties of the participants in working relations; the development of labor democracy is combined with the principle of one-man command. An important characteristic feature of the draft is that it systematically and consistently reflects basic ideas on the development of labor democracy, and in particular, direct labor democracy, for the consolidation of self-government in socialist organizations. These basic ideas are contained in the decisions of the 12th BPC Congress, in the party concept for the new Labor Code, as well as in the decisions of the January 1986 plenum of the BCP Central Committee. Such consolidation is feasible by expanding the rights of the workers collectives, the rights of the collective organs of administration, and the rights of the individual workers. Precisely these political ideas determine our present and future development, and they were laid down in the Draft Code in a legal form.

It was stressed at the session held yesterday that a deed of innovation was accomplished, that the difficult problems were mastered as regards labor relations, that the difficult problems were mastered as regards labor relations, which are now based on a legal regulation in conformity with the party concept about building mature socialism. All this became possible, thanks to the rich theoretical and practical experience accumulated by the BCP.

It was also stressed at the aforementioned session that the draft for the new Labor Code creates incentives for every member of society, enabling him to work even more efficiently for the sake of the common benefit; that the new code consolidates, with the strength of law, the role of the workers collective as the master of socialist property; that it maps out direct democracy as the core of democracy; that it guarantees even more humanitarian labor relations and opens vast prospects for the initiative of the working people in implementing scientific-technological revolution.

All this justified the statements of the speakers in defining the role of the new Labor Code as an achievement of socialist legislation, as a great success of the party and people, as a guarantee for the future ascending development of the country. The participants in the session expressed their full approval and unanimous support for the draft.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a closing statement. On behalf of the Party and Government Commission he expressed gratitude to all who participated in the preparation of the new Labor Code draft. He pointed out that, with its solid theoretical and practical political basis, the document will play a tremendously important role in our country's further development in mobilizing millions of people to build the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The following decision was unanimously adopted:

1. The Party and Government Commission adopts the draft for the new Labor Code.
2. The draft for the new Labor Code must be submitted for discussion and adoption to the National Assembly at its session preceding the 13th BCP Congress.
3. The draft for the new Labor Code will be submitted to the National Assembly jointly by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and by the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

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CSO: 2200/85

POLITICS

BULGARIA

OKRUG BCP ELECTION CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU051517 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 27 February 1986 carries on page 8, under the heading "Okrug Party Conferences. A Creative, In-depth Assessment," four reports, each of approximately 300 words, on the accountability-election conferences of the okrug BCP organizations held on 26 February in Pleven, Razgrad, Vidin and Smolyan. Each of the four reports carries the dateline of the respective town followed by "26 February (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent)."

The Pleven report states: "The 26th okrug accountability-election conference was held today. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, took part in the conference." After giving a summary of the report delivered by Stefan Ninov, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee, the account continues: "In his speech, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski gave a high assessment to what had been done by the Pleven Communists during the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He noted that the okrug holds leading positions with respect to a number of indices in the development of industry and agriculture, and also dwelt on certain unsolved tasks and problems. The report ends: Stefan Pinov was reelected first secretary of the okrug BCP Committee. Vasil Lisichkov, Georgi Gatev, Evdokiya Petkova, Evtim Petkov, and Petko Tsolov were elected as secretaries. Slavko Nikolov was elected chairman of the okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission."

The Razgrad Okrug BCP Conference report states: "Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, took part in the work of the conference." Both in the accountability report of Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the okrug BCP Committee, and in the delegates' speeches "the results of the development of the okrug were subjected to a critical, in-depth analysis." The report notes that "in his speech Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov voiced the BCP Central Committee's high assessment of the vast creative and innovative work of the okrug BCP organization." The report concludes: "Anastasiy Donchev was reelected first secretary of the okrug BCP Committee. Boris Anastasov, Tsonyo Markov, Kiril Gegov, Vasil Vlasov, and Yuliya Pirinska were elected as secretaries. Velchkov Bobev was elected chairman of the okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission."

The report of the Vidin Okrug BCP Conference states that it was attended by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. It notes that Geno Toshkov, first secretary of the okrug BCP Committee, states in his report that

the okrug fulfilled its 5-year-plan ahead of schedule." In the account of Vasil Tsnaov's speech it is noted that he "gave a positive assessment to the activity of the okrug BCP organization." The report ends: "Geno Toshkov was relected first secretary of the okrug BCP committee. Viktor Vitkov, Boris Mateev, Mitko Todorov, and Krum Belchin were elected okrug committee secretaries. Tosho Petkov was relected as chairman of the okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission."

The report from Smolyan of the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Organization states that it was attended by Peko Tako, deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It is mentioned that in his report Atanasov, first secretary of the okrug BCP Committee, referred to "positive changes in the structure of industry" in the okrug, noting that "the basic production funds have increased by 251 million leva." The report finally notes: "At its plenum the okrug BCP Committee reelected Atanas Atanasov as first secretary. Vasil Rosenov, Nikola Kuchmov, Todor Gochev, and Todor Pechilkov were elected as secretaries. Georgi Georgiev was elected as chairman on the okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission."

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CSO: 2200/85

POLITICS

BULGARIA

LOCAL BCP ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CONFERENCES

AU141629 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 2 March 1986 carries on page 2 a 600-word report by the paper's unnamed local correspondents on the accountability-election conferences of the Varna and Pernik okrugs held on 1 March 1986.

The 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Varna Okrug BCP Organization was attended by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as chairman of the Economic Council. He spoke on the okrug's economic upsurge and "concentrated in particular on certain problems connected with the further development of the Devnya economic chemical combine and with issues concerning the development of the 'Georgi Dimitrov' shipbuilding plant."

Dimitur Popov was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee. Genoveva Mikhova, Dimitur Dimitrov, Dimitur Zlatev, Yosif Bordzhiev, and Lyudmil Banev were elected secretaries. Danko Avramov was re-elected to the post of chairman of the BCP Okrug Control-Auditing Commission.

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the 13th Accountability-Election Conference of the Pernik Okrug BCP Organization. "In his speech Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov expressed his positive evaluation of the efforts of the Okrug BCP organization as well as his approval of the style and correct approach prevailing in the work of the conference. In the light of the decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee, he mapped out the responsible tasks asking the communists for accelerated development, and pointed out the necessity of an April-like foresight and creative approach, of steadfastness and consistency in working under the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution."

Khristo Bonin was re-elected to the post of first secretary of the Pernik Okrug BCP Committee. Stoyne Radoychev, Dimitur Filipov, Petur Borchev, Stanka Rudarska, and Aleksandur Mikhaylov were elected secretaries. Maria Milenova was elected chairman of the Pernik Okrug BCP Control-Auditing Commission.

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CSO: 2200/85

POLITICS

BULGARIA

SOFIA RADIO RELAYS ZHIVKOV RETURN TO SOFIA

AU061536 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1510 GMT on 6 March begins a live relay from Sofia airport of the arrival of the Bulgarian delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman.

Svobodin Lambrev, Sofia radio announcer, reports that the airplane has already landed, and describes Zhivkov's visit to the USSR, enumerating his visits to various Soviet enterprises and meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, "a meeting at which the two leaders have paid special attention to increasing the effectiveness of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, utilizing modern forms of economic production sharing, and accelerating the socio-economic development of the two countries." Further Lambrev quotes from Zhivkov's speech at the congress, especially noting Zhivkov's words on socialist Bulgaria's indissoluble unity with the other Warsaw Pact member-states.

Lambrev reports that "Comrade Todor Zhivkov shares hands with the following comrades: Vdobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andry Lukyanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov."

After several concluding sentences about the importance of the 27th CPSU Congress, the live relay ends at 1517 GMT.

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CSO: 2200/85

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BTA REQUESTS PROPER ATTRIBUTION OF ITEMS

AU281734 [Editorial Report] Sofia BTA in English at 1525 GMT on 28 February transmits the following service message:

"Attn. Correspondents' Bureau of AP-Vienna

"Dear colleagues,

"Expressing our satisfaction with the fact that occasionally you use information and commentaries delivered by our agency, the BTA, we would like to draw your attention to the following fact. There are journalists who work in the BTA, who writing their signed commentaries express their own stand, opinion, analysis, etc., and they should be quoted as authors of the given commentary. It is inadmissible that each commentary by a BTA journalist should be overlooked [as received] and considered for official position of the BTA itself, and it is even less admissible that this commentary should be considered as Bulgaria's stand. Whenever the BTA issues an official declaration, it stresses that fact explicitly. At the same time, the BTA has always specified whether certain stand is expressed by a ministry, the government or another public body. Recently you have quoted comments signed by concrete BTA observers, and have presented them as an official position. That does not correspond to the reality.

"We would ask you in the name of professional precision and etiquette to take into consideration our recommendation for truthful presentation of the authorship of the information distributed by our agency.

"With our best regards: BTA"

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CSO: 2200/85

POLITICS

BULGARIA

PROCEEDINGS AT PAPAL ASSASSINATION TRIAL

Consolo Defense Speech

AU041037 Sofia BTA in English 0928 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, March 4 (BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov)--The time of the complete, consistent and uncompromising denunciation of the slander against Bulgaria and against the groundlessly accused of complicity in the papal assassination attempt Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev has finally come. [sentence as received] The floor was given to the defence and to Antonov's lawyer Prof Giuseppe Consolo.

"Today I am proud to defend Sergey Antonov and to address those who once turned their backs to me thinking that I was standing on the side of a guilty man. Sergey Antonov was brought to trial after an investigation which did not contribute to the revealing of the truth and which was full of sensational mistakes. I saw how the proofs of innocence were turned into accusations. Antonov and the other accused Bulgarians should have been released during the investigation itself. His indictment is a violation of law just like the indictment of two former employees of the Bulgarian Embassy in Italy, Ayvazov and Vasilev, is a violation of the Vienna Convention for Diplomatic Immunity," Prof Consolo pointed out. Prof Consolo said that the defence intends to speak in the language of facts and proofs and to insist on the acquittal of the three Bulgarians due to prove total innocence and not due to "lack of sufficient evidence."

Prof Consolo's speech for the defence centered on two powerful facts which have not been revealed in public before: First: Why did Agca call Antonov Bayramic? Because Bayramic is the name of a small village in Malatia, the native region of the terrorist. The defence had discovered this fact in the geographical atlas of the Italian publishing house "Augostini." Second: According to Italian Law, identification from photographs is of a judicial value only if it has been preceded by a description of the person. But how do things actually stand? First Agca described Sergey Antonov as blond, with a blond beard and moustache and with long hair, and glasses? According to the slanderer he had not used them but had carried them in the upper pocket of his jacket. This description, which does not correspond at all to the appearance of Antonov, renders the identification with the aid of photographs judicially invalid. There is no and there can be no logic which could justify the wrong description and the prompted identification of the preliminarily number of photographs arranged in an album.

Prof Consolo exposed in an irrefutable way another well-known series of Agca's lies. He started with the invented preparation of an attempt on the life of Lech Walesa in Rome unconsciously supported by Prosecutor Antonio Marini.

"From a procedural point of view the attempt on the life of Lech Walesa does not exist either as a preparation or as a realization. It has found no objective support whatsoever and Agca himself had to withdraw his false evidence," Prof Consolo said and denounced the allegations of the assailant one after the other.

But on the basis of these allegations the counsel for the defence formulated a fundamental consideration about this trial, someone from without had maintained contacts with Agca and had informed him. At the same time he asked the jurors to answer by means of their sentence how the assassin of the Turkish journalist Abdi Ipekci and the assailant of the Pope had been guided.

At the afternoon session of the court Antonov's counsel for the defense revealed Agca's real image--a man overflowing with hate for the socialist countries. In this connection he exposed his lies of his having met the former Soviet diplomat to Iran Kuzichkin, who allegedly helped him get in contact with the "Bulgarian secret services," his alleged acquaintance with a Bulgarian spy called Malenkov who was later made by Agca into a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy to Bulgaria, whose description coincides with that of the invented Bulgarian Malenkov.

Considering all this, Prof Consolo reached the conclusion that Agca's proved inhuman hate of communism determines one of his motives to kill the pope--to discredit the socialist countries Agca mentions this in his letter to the U.S. military attache to Rome, which among other things advises Washington what measures to adopt against the GDR, Cuba and Bulgaria.

The counsel for the defence also revealed a number of other at first glance "small" contradictions in Agca's evidence. For instance Agca alleged that in the end of August 1980 he had to leave Bulgaria because his false Indian passport could no longer serve as a cover up. But then, what has happened to all his allegations that in Bulgaria he was defended by the "secret services."

Before starting his speech for the defence, Lawyer Consolo was unexpectedly interrupted by the appearance of the assassin Agca, who asked for the permission to take the floor in order to give some explanations on the attempt of the life of the Pope.

The terrorist said that he wanted to speak only for a few minutes in order to throw some additional light on the attempt on the life of the Pope. Here is what he said: "I want to talk about the reasons for the attempt on the life of the Pope, about my position and about the position of Serdar Celebi. First I would like to stress that the position of Serdar Celebi is identical to that of Seda Sirri Kadem. I cannot be more explicit because all of you have a conscience. Why was there an attempt on the life of the Pope? The prosecutor could not answer this question therefore I have to answer it. They say that the attempt on the life of the Pope is a crime. I agree, but there was a

reason for it. The only unpardonable crime is to call Jesus Christ a Son of God. Jesus Christ is only an angel in human form. I carried out an attempt on the life of the Pope for an idea. My aim was to deliver a symbolic blow on Western civilization and on Christendom through the personality of the Pope. Because they oppressed the other part of the world, the peoples of the Third World; very soon, I am declaring this clearly and seriously, because I am not an unbalanced person, very soon we will start a Third World War. There is nothing more to it. All Western and Christian peoples will be annihilated. This is all, I have nothing more to say. Thank you," Agca said.

We cannot but note the complete absence of the "Bulgarian connection" in this triade. It is the task of the court to decipher the latest speech of Agca's, but in all cases it is yet another stone thrown at the thesis of the prosecution which proclaimed Agca "Completely trustworthy."

Defense Counsel Speaks

AU060958 Sofia BTA in English 2235 GMT 5 Mar 86

[*"At the Rome Trial: The Investigation Has Distorted Antonov's Evidence"*--
BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, March 5 (BTA correspondent)--TODAY, sharp and advancing, Prof Giuseppe Consolo, Sergey Antonov's counsel for the defence, continued his speech revealing not only the slanders of Agca but also the biased attitude of the investigation led by investigating-magistrate Ilario Martella.

"We read in the indictment that Agca's allegations 'find exact and complete confirmation'. Doesn't this conclusion show that maybe someone has been in a hurry to finish the one-way investigation? And certain answers have been written in it, which Antonov has never given or at times has even stated just the opposite," stressed Prof Consolo.

Immediately after that he brought out facts and proofs from the professional documents, which had not received publicity up to that moment. Among them is Agca's allegation that Antonov had smoked Cuban cigars, while Antonov had clearly said in his evidence that he had tried to smoke cigars only once or twice in his life.

Another unpublished and neglected by the investigation fact: The service for registration of prisoners with the management of the prison, had hidden five notes by Agca, which revealed that he had prepared his answers for the investigation beforehand. These notes had been confiscated and buried in the records of the investigation. By the way, they were not the only ones. A number of other things had been neglected, and they had completely refuted the accusatory thesis as early as its beginning.

The assassin had given five versions about the place and time he had met Antonov for the first time, and he had even changed the number of his meeting with him. At first they had been three, and then they had become four. Once he said that he had not known the telephone numbers of the representatives of "Balkan" and

"Balkantourist" and he had gone in person to their offices on "Goricia" Str. in order to find Antonov. Then he had described how they had talked with Antonov in private in a room with one desk in it. And all that had happened during a working day, around 11:00 and 12:00. Where had the other Bulgarian and Italian employees and the four desks, which still can be found in the office of the slandered Bulgarian, been? Let alone the regular or casual customers, which are greatest in number namely at that hour of the day.

After that Agca changed his version and alleged that he had called on the telephone. Well, but he had known Antonov only under the name of Bayramic. And that means that everybody that had worked there had been acquainted with the fact that Atnonov had presented himself under a false name. That had not been called in question by the investigating-magistrate.

Further on Prof Consolo dwelled on another lie--the famous "meeting" in Antonov's house on May 1981, and the presence of Rositsa Antonova in Rome. He substantiated in detail the travel of Rostsa Antonova from Rome to Sofia, in the car of the family of Donka and Kosta Krustevi, from May 8 to May 10, 1981, which had also been corroborated by documents and witnesses' evidence. He pointed out another conspicuous fact as well. Antonov, explicably, had deluded himself and had said that at that time his wife had been in Rome. Immediately Agca and his inspirers had fabricated the story with the "meeting." Then Antonov had remembered what had happened before so much time, [as received] and spontaneously corrected his evidence. Agca had made the same right away and declared that he had never seen Rositsa Antonova. How had he been able to find out that the Bulgarian had changed his evidence?

Consolo said that it is an obligation of the court to explain who had seen this informor who had rummaged about among the classified records of the investigation.

This appeal was heard more than once during the session of the Roman Criminal Court. Because Agca had described in detail Antonov's apartment on "Pola" Str. 29, where he had never been. He had made that description at the interrogations on December 22 and December 28, 1982, when he had also spoken about the non-existing sliding-door. Then he had denied his evidence. But there is a question which remains up to this day: How had he been able to describe an apartment in which he had never set foot? Investigating-magistrate Martella and prosecutor Marini accepted the version that he had either seen it on TV or read about it in the papers.

"The counsel for the defence have viewed on TV films and neither of them shows the interior of the apartment. It also checked all newspapers, not only those which have been received in the prison by Agca. A short description of Antonov's apartment appears for the first time in IL'MESSAGERO, but that has been 2 weeks after Agca has made his description. So it seems that either we are utter fools or Agca is a clairvoyant. If we are fools it is better if you write it down in the verdict, dear sirs. But we don't believe in Agca's clairvoyance," stressed Prof Consolo.

But investigating-magistrate Martella believes him. Because after the press conference in Sofia on December 17, 1982, Agca saw that he had been exposed and dropped his lie, that the running man photographed on St Peter's Square had been Todor Ayvazov. Antonov, and he had exchanged him with Oral Celik. He made that 3 days after the hundreds of journalists had the possibility to see in person that the man on the photograph could not be Ayvazov. Anotnov's counsel for the defence wrote to Martella in order to draw his attention to the fact that Agca had been denounced at the press conference in Sofia, which is unprecedented in the history of law and it had been transmitted on television around the whole world. And what was the answer of Martella? Here are his words quoted by Prof Consolo: "This investigating-magistrate has not information Mehmet Ali Agca to have taken part in a press conference on December 17, in Sofia." [sentence as received]

"Maybe the magistrate wanted to say that he did not know Agca to have had a television set at his disposal in his cell. But why then on another occasion later on, he answered that Agca could have seen Anotov's apartment on the TV? These are things which astound us," emphasised the counsel for the defense.

With great precision Prof Consolo exposed a number of other lies of the assailant. And after each of them he asked who had told these details to Agca, about which he had not been able to know if someone else had not suggested them to him.

Had the slanderer been in the block of flats on "Galiani" Str. 36, where the Bulgarian diplomats and employees of the embassy live? According to investigating-magistrate Martella, he had been there, regardless of the fact that he had written a wrong address in front of his eyes, putting a double "l" in the name and changing the number. Mistake? Yes, but it is the same as the misprint in the telephone directory of Rome, where at that time it has been written: "Balliani" Str. 6. Martella did not question that lie.

Prof Consolo did not pass yet another gross violation of the law by the same investigating-magistrate who at present leads the third investigation on the attempt on the Pope's life. The counsel for the defence had requested some information from him, whether Agca had not changed once again his evidence about the running man on the photograph. Martella had refused to answer, referring to Article 144 from the penal procedural code.

Prof Consolo exposed yet another groundless thesis of the prosecution--about the "exceptional" Tir Truck which had to be used for the flight of Agca after the attempt, on May 13, 1981. The truck had left from Bulgaria on March 19 and had passed through several West-European countries, and had arrive in Italy with certain delay. The testimony of the witnesses had categorically confirmed that all persons, Bulgarians and Italians, engaged with the custom clearance of the truck and hurried to finish it as early as May 12, in order to avoid the violation of the schedule established by the law. And to cap it all, on that very day there had been an official party at the Bulgarian Embassy and, together with the truck in front of it, it had been guarded by the Italian police.

The final of today's speech for the Defence of Prof Consolo was devoted to Sergey Antonov's alibi for the day of the assassination attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church. There are 19 (nineteen) versions of Agca for that very day, recorded in the procedural documents. They were presented before the court one by one.

The counsel for the defence, Prof Giuseppe Consolo, will continue with his speech on Friday.

Further Defense Summation

AU142055 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, March 14 (BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov)--This trial is without any basis. This is a house without foundations, and the pictures by Agca are hanging on the walls, and those walls have fallen apart," said Mr Adolfo Larossa, Sergey Antonov's counsel for the defence, starting his speech today, before the Rome Criminal Court examining the second case on the assassination attempt against the life of the Pope.

"This investigation has underrated the peculiarities of Muslim fanaticism, for whom Christianity is the everlasting fortress which has to be attacked and captured. The investigation lacks the political framework, in which the reasons for the assassination attempt against the Pope have originated. They have nothing to do with "Solidarity" in Poland, because at that time such organization have not existed. Our judges have deprived Agca of his religious and ideological image. He belongs to one of the most fanatical religious sects. His socio-political background and his fanaticism have played an important role in the forming of Agca's character," stressed Larossa.

Further on he dwelled on the amateurish and ridiculous "plot," described by the murderer. The attention of the court was drawn to the fact that two Bulgarian diplomats and one deputy-representative of an air company were the least appropriate persons for accomplices of the assailant.

"These people are among those who are under the strictest surveillance and control, not only by our own, but also by foreign secret services, operating in Rome. Among the documents on the case is a document issued by the Rome Questura, which commends Sergey Antonov's correct behavior and includes SISDE's (the Italian intelligence service) approval of the extension of Sergey Antonov's stay in Italy. What does this mean? It means that these official representatives have been placed under control and surveillance. Please note the fact that this document was issued on May 13, 1981. What is more, the pistol used by Agca has virtually made a tourist tour of Europe. Then, on June 3, 1982, an arrest warrant was issued for the detention of Omer Bagci. Different papers started writing about the "Bulgarian Connection" from as early as July 1982.

In the meantime Antonov continued to work in Rome. Let us suppose that he had been absentminded. Had the other two Bulgarians also been absentminded? They could have returned to Sofia even by tram, let alone a plane and a year and a half after the attack, stated the lawyer.

He dwelled at great length upon certain examples which show that the investigation has worked on a prefabricated plot. Agca stated that Antonov had allegedly owned a Fiat 124. The said car had in fact been a Lada. This make, being in abundant supply in the Balkans, has been well known to the slanderer. But he fingered a Fiat, a car the manufacture of which had been stopped in Italy for many years. Investigating Magistrate Martella however, made no objection to this.

The assailant had never seen Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev together. Otherwise he could not have failed to notice the vast difference between the two men's height and body build. He had never seen Bekir Celenk, because otherwise he would not have described him as "tall," while Celenk had actually been 1.63m in height, said the lawyer.

Rome, March 14 (BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov)--Special importance has the interrogation of Agca on June 28, 1983, when he abandoned a heap of lies: About Rositsa Antonova, about his meetings with the Bulgarian diplomat Ivan Donchev, about the preparations of an attempt against Lech Walesa, etc., said Larossa. According to him the investigation had to end at this stage. On January 27, 1984, yet another apogee of Agca's perjuring activity had been recorded. The investigating-magistrate wrote that he used most unscrupulous technique of lie, but then he believed him. The investigating-magistrate charged Agca with slander. But after that the same investigating-magistrate produced the theory of the "witness who sometimes lies, but sometimes speaks the truth."

At the afternoon's session the counsel for the defence went into two other problems in detail: The complete incredibility of Agca as a psychopath, and his conflict with the criminals Yalcin Ozbeyp and Abdulah Catli. In connection with this Dr Larossa pointed out that Yalcin Ozbeyp who had been exploited by Prosecutor Marini as "interesting witness" had been nothing more than a wretch and a spy--a "gray wolf" inserted among Turkish leftist emigrants. The counsel of the defence marked that the testimony of Abdulah Catli revealed how Agca had left the criminal group, led by his crazy ideas to become the "most famous terrorist in the world."

In conclusion Dr Larossa stressed that: "There is absolutely nothing against Antonov and his compatriots in this trial. And I want to say a few words about Antonov--the man who came across a story bigger than him," continued Larossa. "He did not remember anything, did not try to remember. He left this hall because he was not in the condition to answer to the questions. Because the time spent in the prison, and after that in the one-room apartment may undermine the mental equilibrium of any other person. [Passage indistinct] asks me about Sofia, and when he will return there. I tell him to be patient because a trial is going on. I agree with you that he was not able to defend himself. Because after a year and a half he was not able to remember what he had done on a certain day. The slanders of Agca had wrecked him. What had to be his reaction to the paper avalanche which buried him? Antonov is important to Bulgaria. He became a symbol of a nation which insists on going out of this trial through the main exit with a raised head. Your honour, members of the jury, this ill-fated whirligig has to stop. I want you to acquit Sergey Antonov because he has not committed the deed (i.e. as not guilty--correspondent's note).

31 March 1986

Tomorrow the trial will continue with the defence speeches of another four counsels for the defence.

Defense Speeches

AU151921 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, March 15 (BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov)--Mr Gofredo Giorgi, assistant of Mr Manfredo Rossi, counsel for the defence of the Bulgarian citizens Zhelyo Ayvazov and Todor Vasilev, was the first to deliver his speech at today's session of the second trial for the assassination attempt against the Pope.

After Dr Adolfo Larossa, who yesterday had to play the role of investigating-magistrate in order to expose the bias of the investigation, now Mr Gofredo Giorgi had to use the approach of a prosecutor in order to prove the untenability of the thesis of the prosecution for "Bulgarian connection" in this attempt.

First, Mr Gofredo Giorgi stressed that the prosecution has two theses at its disposal. The first one states: "The Bulgarians are the instigators, and the 'gray wolves' are the executors." Well, but there were three attempts of the "gray wolves" to kill Pope John Paul II. Agca and his group had prepared an assassination attempt against him in 1979, when the Pope visited Turkey, but they did not succeed to carry it out. The Gray Wolves Aslan Samet wanted to do the same in 1985, in the Netherlands, but he was arrested and a gun from the famous "Vienna Arsenal," the same place from where Agca's gun came from, was found with him. So the Bulgarians are not present neither in 1979, nor in 1985. But then, where is the "mission" which they had assigned to the "gray wolves."

The second thesis of the prosecution is the following: The "Gray Wolves" had asked the Bulgarians for help, stressed the counsel for the defence. In this way the famous visit of Agca to Bulgaria may find some place here. On the question why had he left Bulgaria, Agca had answered that his false passport had started to draw some suspicion. But wasn't he in the home of his "instigators"? Why had he to be afraid of anything, and why did he need a false passport at all? One needs a false passport when he wants to mislead and to hide from the authorities of the country he stays in. Why should he leave Bulgaria 11 months before the attempt, when the police is looking for him everywhere in Western Europe [sentence as received]? Why had these gentlemen arranged a hiding place for themselves in Vienna, when they had been able to have one in Bulgaria? Then the question of money. There is not any three million Deutsche marks in this trial and it is meaningless to speak about them. These persons wonder where to find any money from in order to be able to buy their guns. Agca speaks about robberies and that means self-financing. And where are the "instigators" who had to give them the money? And there is something else. I, as a prosecutor would have said to Agca: You described "Pola" Street but you had not been there. That means that someone else had gone there instead of you. You lie about the height of Vasilev, but as you have so strong a memory to remember the number of the miniature bottles and the odour of Havana cigars, you simply must not make such [a] big mistake, pointed out Mr Gofredo Giorgi.

The counsel for the defence answered to the question why Agca had accused the Bulgarians.

"Our prisons are a quiet port for our secret services. I do not believe that they have asked any permission from Investigating-Magistrate Martella and that they have gone simply to look at this "hero of our times." Agca is not a martyr who subjects himself to punishment after he had committed the crime. He enters in prison in order to get out of it. How to get out of an Italian prison? There are two possibilities: An escape or a pardon. It is for the first time in my long years of practice that I see a prisoner convicted to life imprisonment who had not appealed against his sentence. That means that Agca has chosen the second possibility. With whom can he get in touch with? Not with the East, of course. Only with the West. That is the reason for his letters to the American Embassy and his other messages. Agca has brought up a "truth," which has served to the purposes of those who wanted to make use out of it," concluded Mr Gofredo Giorgi.

Assistant Ms Antonella Manfredi, daughter of Musa Celebi's counsel for the defense, spoke after him. She adduced arguments in support of the thesis that in March 1981, Agca still had not had planned the attempt against the life of the Pope, and he had been turned out of the house in Vienna because of his conflicts with his friends. According to the young jurist, Agca had acted alone and that can be seen from the fact that he had telephoned to his friends in Vienna on May 12, to ask them to shelter him once again. A thing he would not have done if he had a whole organization behind him, and even less if he had the Bulgarians as "accomplices."

The trial will continue on Monday. The other four layers will have to finish their speeches up to the end of the next week, and Mr Manfredo Rossi, counsel for the defence of Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev, is among them. Today, presiding Judge Severing Santiapichi confirmed his intention to deliver the verdict up to the end of this month.

Turks' Defense Attorney Summations

AU180845 Sofia BTA in English 2102 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Rome, March 17 (BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov)--The Rome Criminal Court examining the Pope plot case opened its 90-second hearing today with the summation of lawyer Vito di Giulio, counsel for the defence of Omer Bagci and court-appointed attorney for Oral Celik.

As far as the former defendant is concerned, his case boiled down to the contention that his client was not an accomplice of Ali Agca in the assassination attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church and that he had not been aware of the intended use of the gun he had carried from Switzerland to Milan to hand it there to the assailant. Lawyer di Giulio emphasised that Bagci's transit trip across Bulgaria in the summer of 1980 had absolutely nothing to do with the crime imputed to him, as repeatedly insinuated by Prosecutor Marini, who indicated precisely the Bulgarian border control stamps in the defendant's passport. Just as millions of Turkish nationals working in Western Europe, Bagci used to cross the territory of Bulgaria twice every year to spend his

summer holidays in Turkey. He had always travelled with his passport duly stamped at the Bulgarian border check points and, consequently, he had been checked in full compliance with the requirements of Bulgarian law. Concluding this part of his summation, the defence lawyer requested Bagci's acquittal for lack of proof or for insufficient evidence to convict him on the charges of complicity in the papal assassination attempt, and he pleaded for mitigating circumstances to be allowed to the charges of illegally introducing firearms in Italy.

The lawyer produced certain arguments which, in his view, undercut the accusations levelled by Agca at Oral Celik. Above all, this is the utterly discredited personality of the source of the accusations. The motivation of these unproven allegations of Agca's against Celik should be sought in the slanderer's endeavours to lend himself credibility and to demonstrate "cooperation with the Italian judiciara."

Roberto Manfredi, the defence lawyer of Musa Cerdar Celebi, called on the court to acquit his client on the grounds of not having been involved in the plot to kill the Pope and of not having rendered logistical and moral assistance to Agca in his malice aforethought and of not having ever paid the notorious and imaginary three million Deutsche Marks on behalf of the "instigatory." The lawyer stressed that Agca's repentance is entirely bogus. Along with his mythomania and anti-social behaviour, he is hereditary defective, being the son of a chronic alcoholic. Agca himself said that 90 per cent of what he spoke was lies, the lawyer indicated.

"An Italian judge should feel insulted by Agca's lies which change not by the month but by the day. He contrived to stuff two lies in just a matter of a line and a half. This is an insult to Italian justice, to our magistrates and to ourselves," Dr Manfredi emphasised.

He pointed out that the slanderer has produced over 10 different versions of his meetings with Musa Cerdar Celebi, which are overbrimming with contradictions. One fabrication, for instance, is the meeting at Zurich's Sheraton Hotel at the beginning of April 1981, which was allegedly attended by Oral Celik and Bekir Celenk. In reality, at that time Oral Celik was in Vienna and Celenk was in London.

Lawyer Manfredi will wind up his final arguments on Wednesday. On Friday the Lawyer Manfredo Rossi, counsel for the defence of Zhelyo Vasilev and Todor Ayvazov, will be given the floor for summation. Saturday morning is set for a speech by the other attorney of Omer Bagci. After him, the floor will be given consecutively to Prosecutor Antonoi Marini, to the defence lawyers who will reply to his remarks, and to the defendants, who will be given the right to a last statement. That same evening the court will retire for deliberations and will return a verdict on one of the following days.

/8918

CSO: 2200/85

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

DOYNOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER--Comrade Ogyan Doynov received today Georgiy Sergeyev, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy of the Soviet Union. A discussion took place on certain questions concerning the development of bilateral cooperation in the field of metallurgy. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Mar 86 AU] /8918

MLADENOV TO VISIT IRAN--Tehran, [as received] Feb 28, IRNA--Iran's charge d'affaires to Sofia Seyyed Rezahaj-Zargarbashi met and conferred with Bulgaria's Minister for Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov on relations between the two countries here Thursday. In the meeting Bulgarian foreign minister expressed hope that his upcoming trip to the Islamic Republic can help expansion of bilateral relations as well as further Irano-Bulgaria cooperation. Iran's viewpoints vis-a-vis the UN Security Council as well as violation of international regulations by Iraqi regime were also discussed at the meeting. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 1528 GMT 28 Feb 86 LD] /8918

BULGARIAN-AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--In Vienna A festive meeting has been held on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Austrian-Bulgarian Society. It was attended by Georgi Dzhagarov, chairman of the Bulgarian-Austrian Friendship Society; Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; and Pavel Matev, chairman of the Bulgarians Abroad Committee. Georgi Dzhagarov presented the Federal Minister Karl Blecha, president of the Austrian-Bulgarian Society, with a letter of congratulations from Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The letter was read by Karl Blecha, who presented greetings on the occasion of the jubilee in the name of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and of Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. Distinguished Political and public figures of the two countries, among them Georgi Dzhagarov, Angel Balevski, and Pavel Matev, were awarded the society's insignia of honor for their contribution to the development of Austrian-Bulgarian relations. Karl Blecha was reelected president of the Austrian-Bulgarian Society. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Mar 86 AU] /8918

CONDOLENCES ON PALME DEATH--Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a message to Karl XVI Gustaf, king of Sweden, which reads: Please accept our deepest condolences on the death of Olof Palme, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, which resulted from a malicious murder. With his high international authority and as a leader for many years of the Swedish Government and the Social Democratic Workers

Party, Olof Palme made a significant contribution to the struggle for peace, general disarmament, security, and cooperation among peoples. Sincere sympathy is expressed to the spouse and relatives of the deceased. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 86 p 1 AU] /8918

ZAREV AWARDED TITLE--The State Council has issued a decree on awarding Comrade Kiril Zarev with the title Hero of Socialist Labor on his active participation in the construction of socialism and on his 60th birthday. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Mar 86 AU] /8918

CSO: 2200/85

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HUSAK COMMENTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS ON SOVIET TV

LD050208 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 4 Mar 86

[No video available]

[Text] [Announcer] Comrade Gustav Husak gave an interview for Soviet television today:

[Begin recording] [Question in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]
What is your strongest impression from the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Husak] We have been much impressed by the political report of the Central Committee of the CPSU and also by the responsible approach of all participants in the discussion at the congress rostrum and the courage with which they were putting forward new issues. [end recording]

[Announcer] When asked with what ideas and feelings Czechoslovak communists approached their congress Comrade Husak said that although our countries differ with regard to their size and in other directions, their problems are similar. Therefore we are helped in our work by following what emphasis the 27th congress put on such issues as the acceleration of social-economic development, restructuring of the method of management and improvement of the socialist society. In our country the course of 27th congress is followed with great attention. The members of the party and our whole general public is well informed about it from the published materials. The stimuli from the 27th congress will find their use at the coming summit deliberations of the Czechoslovak communists.

During one of the breaks of the congress deliberations Comrade Husak met delegates to the congress in the great vestibul of the congress palace. Among them were also 35 representatives of Vladimirska Oblast led by the First Secretary of the Obkom, Ratmir Bobovikov.

The delegates from Vladimirska Oblast informed Comrade Husak about the close contacts that link individual enterprises and associations of their oblast with Czechoslovakia. Vladimirska Oblast has been for 20 years the twinned region of the North Bohemian region.

Comrade Husak stressed in a cordial and informal discussion with delegates the great importance of exchange of concrete experience and promotion of direct contacts and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises.

/12712

CSO: 2400/210

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRATISLAVA VIEWS USSR REACTION TO U.S. DEMAND ON UN STAFF

LD101024 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Commentary by editor Slavomir Malickja with correspondent Stefan Simah dispatch from Moscow]

[Text] Washington's demand that the Soviet Union reduce the number of its diplomats at the United Nations by 40 percent has provoked new concern in the world. The fact is that this is another attack upon the United Nations. It simultaneously is a step by the White House seriously undermining Soviet-U.S. relations. Even the U.S. communication media assess the situation in this way. The WASHINGTON POST has termed the White House statement as a step running counter to the agreement between the United Nations and the United States. The daily NEW YORK TIMES goes even further, observing that justifiable demands may emerge following such a course of action to transfer the seat of the United Nations from New York.

Regrettably, the Reagan administration intends to continue its confrontation policy. As Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger declared last night, the White House will not alter its decision to reduce the number of Soviet diplomats at the United Nations. Stefan Simah, our resident correspondent in Moscow, has sent us the following dispatch on the Soviet Union's reaction to such a course of action:

This U.S. State Department decision is being described in Moscow as an unprecedented hostile step aimed not only against the Soviet Union but also against the United Nations. Thus, Washington is making it openly apparent that it intends to continue its policy of pressure to subject the UN's activity to its interests. Among the many actions aimed at making the work of the Soviet mission in New York more difficult, the Soviet radio has recalled the restrictions put on the movements of its officials on U.S. territory. It simultaneously has recalled that a terrorist campaign against the missions of the socialist states, progressive development countries and national liberation movements have been escalating for many years with Washington's apparent toleration. The TASS agency has published a whole number of international reactions agreeing that the United States has given serious reasons by this decision to voice doubts whether the UN seat should remain on its territory in the future as well. It has been regretfully observed in Moscow that in variance with the Geneva meeting results, the White House is acting purposefully by this act against the interests of easing international tensions.

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CSO: 2400/207

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INDRA ADDRESSES MEETING ON WOMEN'S DAY

LD061312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Report by Petr Voldan]

[Excerpts] Representatives of Czechoslovak women and representatives of the party and the state are presently having discussions at Prague Castle in the traditional gathering marking International Women's Day.

Women are now exchanging impressions with Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other representatives.

Comrade Indra conveyed to all those present here in the Spanish Hall, and through them to all women in the whole country, a personal message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who is heading a Czechoslovak delegation at the congress of Soviet Communists in Moscow. Indra praised the role of women in the development of society, their irreplaceable role in the education of children and the young generation. He also stressed the fact that the challenging tasks we discuss in the present period, during the pre-congress preparation, also require the initiative of women. Comrade Indra expressed it by these words: I am convinced that Czechoslovak women will understand the seriousness of the present tasks, that they will, just as they did in the past, give their hearts, their skill and knowledge for the implementation of new ideas, that they will participate significantly in overcoming all that which hinders us, Comrade Alois Indra said.

After his congratulations on International Women's Day, Comrade Marie Kabrhelova spoke. The representative of our women's organization expressed thanks, on behalf of Czechoslovak women, for the invitation and praise for work not only of those present at the Prague Castle, but also of those unnamed in our whole country. She assured our leading party and state representatives of the support with which women would continue to fulfill entrusted tasks not only in the building of the homeland but also in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

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CSO: 2400/207

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS STRUGGLE AGAINST BRIBERY

LD121202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO editorial, entitled "Irreconcilably Against Bribery" is dedicated to the struggle for strengthening socialist legality, particularly against unjustified enrichment. It notes that the steps which the party and state organs have taken in order to step up this struggle are being met with active support on the part of the citizens and have been reflected in a number of concrete results. Our public realize more and more clearly that every mal-practice harms all society. But this simple equation is not being understood by everyone. RUDE PRAVO gives some examples of bribery, noting that even though the number of prosecutions is increasing, it is still far too low and does not correspond to the common view on the spread of this dangerous anti-social behavior. It is caused also by the fact that the organs active in the prosecution of those involved in bribery find it difficult to prove, while reports of bribery from citizens are only sporadic. This is understandable, for neither of the parties in a bribe has any interest in it being exposed.

Our citizens are not very well acquainted with the stipulations of the criminal law on bribery, according to which punishment for bribery or corruption is withheld if the person who has asked for and gives a bribe reports it in time to the appropriate organs.

RUDE PRAVO mentions the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to the party organs and organizations on deepening efficiency in the struggle against breaking the principles of socialist legality, morality and discipline, which stresses that employees who contradict the principles of socialist morals and the law cannot be protected.

Bribery cannot be ended suddenly, but it can be eliminated by a daily struggle against it. This struggle consists in uncompromisingly revealing and eradicating the residues of petit-bourgeois morality. Of principled significance is also systematic narrowing of the field for those who do not intend to give up their petit-bourgeois inclinations. In satisfying justified needs and demands of the citizens, must not be tolerated. Wherever there are faults in an organization lacking efficient control the present practice must be reassessed and improved RUDE PRAVO says in conclusion.

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CSO: 2400/207

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POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

LENART MEETS USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES--Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, received in Bratislava today V.P. Dzhelepov, USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member, director of the Nuclear Problems Laboratories of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubno. In a friendly conversation, the visitor explained the current orientation and results of CEMA's international cooperation within the framework of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubno. Comrade Jozef Lenart highly appreciated the results of the institute's 30 years of activity, which serve the peaceful use of nuclear physics and energy. He noted that the form of direct scientific cooperation in joint teams and laboratories is an example for other sections of scientific development, particularly in fulfilling the tasks of the CEMA member countries' comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000. Comrade Jozef Lenart also stressed that the results of the 27th CPSU Congress proceedings create conditions for further developing scientific work and international cooperation.
[Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Mar 86 LD] /12712

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED TO IUS--A friendly meeting took place yesterday in Prague between leading representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union and of the Czechoslovak University Students' Center, and members of the secretariat of the International Union of Students. It was announced at the meeting that Miroslav Stepan, the permanent representative of the Socialist Youth Union to the International Union of Students has been released from his duties in connection with his assignment to other tasks. Josef Skala, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, has been assigned to this post. Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, paid tribute at the meeting to Miroslav Stepan's many years of meritorious work, noting that under his presidency the International Union of Students has consolidated its important role in the world student movement and had made a very active contribution to fostering the ideals of peace and progress. [Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT on 11 March 1986 also reports that Skala had been appointed president of the International Union of Students] [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 11 Mar 86 LD] /12712

ESCAPE BID ENDS IN DEATH, INJURY--Prague, March 11 (AFP)--A young man was killed, and his companion badly injured, when their powered hang-glider crashed as they tried to flee to Austria, according to local press reports Tuesday. The man named only as Jo Ef, 30, died shortly after the crash. Jiri, 29, was recovering from severe injuries in Brno Hospital. Jiri's father took the two young men to hospital, claiming they had been hurt in a car accident. Jiri has been charged since with "illegally trying to escape from the country." The press did not say when the incident happened. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 11 Mar 86 AU] /12712

BUS HIJACKER SENTENCED--Prague, 27 Feb (AFP)--A Czechoslovak court has sentenced to 22 years' imprisonment a man who hijacked a packed bus and threatened to blow it up unless he was allowed to leave for West Germany, a newspaper reported Wednesday. The southern regional newspaper Jihoceska PRAVDA said the hijacker, Vladimir Beno, now 26, had been sentenced on Tuesday by a court in the southern city of Budejovice and would serve out his sentence in a "third category" prison, the most severe. He seized the bus with 48 people on board on 9 November, 1984. After firing three shots in the air and wiring the vehicle with dynamite, he commandeered it to the border post at Strazny, on the southern Czech border with West Germany, where he was eventually disarmed by police. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 27 Feb 86 AU] /9738

SLOVAK OFFICIAL 'RELEASED' FROM POST--The session of the Central Slovak Regional National Committee, held in Banska Bystrica on Wednesday [26 February], released Jan Pikul from the post of chairman of the Central Slovak Regional National Committee, and elected Pavol Bolvansky to the post of Regional National Committee chairman. [RUDE PRAVO/CTK report in the "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."] [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 86 p 2 AU] /12712

ARMY COMMUNISTS' CONFERENCE ENDS--Trencin (CTK)--The 2-day conference of communists of the Eastern Military District and military colleges ended with a discussion in Trencin yesterday [25 February]. In their speeches, the delegates concentrated on a critical analysis of the achieved results and on the further tasks pertaining to the enhancement of the action capability of party organizations, in particular as regards stimulating the activity and initiative of communists and the other members. Its expression is the appeal of the Ruzomberok Jan Kollar mechanized infantry's formation to greet the 17th CPCZ Congress and this year's important anniversaries by excellent and good results in the fulfillment of the tasks of the training year. One also discussed the perfection of the training of the lowest-level commanders and specialized cadres for the needs of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The resolution adopted at the end of the conference orients the endeavor of communists toward an honorable fulfillment of the new demanding tasks in building and defending our fatherland and the socialist community and in realizing the intentions set by the 17th Congress. [CTK Report: "Party Conference Ends"] [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Feb 86 p 2 AU] /12712

CSO: 2400/207

POLITICS

POLAND

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Krakow, Rzeszow, Olsztyn Meetings

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] A meeting was held in the Krakow Cable Factory of the Krakow Voivodeship Defense Committee [WKO]. The purpose of the WKO meeting was the implementation of production targets under the conditions of economic reform and activities in the civil defense field. The committee has also appraised the state of law and order and safety in the region, taking corresponding measures. The meeting was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo of the CC PZPR, representatives of the State Administration, and directors of the district and voivodeship organizational units, including key workplaces of the city.

K. Barcikowski, accompanied by members of the committee and guests has acquainted himself with conditions of work in the production departments of the "Cable" and inspected the department of rehabilitation and protected work of the factor.

A meeting of the Rzeszow WKO was held in Rzeszow, on 25 September 1985. An appraisal was made of the sociopolitical situation in the region and the state of law and order and discipline. The meeting was attended by Gen. of Arms Florian Siwicki, deputy member of the Politburo of the CC PZPR, minister of national defense.

At the WKO meeting, on 25 September 1985, in Olsztyn, the state of law and order and public safety in the region was discussed.

Gdansk Meeting

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 2 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] The Voivodeship Defense Committee [WKO] was in session on 1 Oct 85 under the chairmanship of the Gdansk Voivode, Gen. Bde. Mieczyslaw Cygan.

Gen. Bde. Jerzy Andrzejewski, chief of the Voivodeship Internal Affairs Office, presented information on the state of law and order and public safety in the voivodship. The analysis of crime detection 9 months into the current

year permits us to assume that there occurred further stabilization of our life and a more efficient safeguard for the observance of principles of law and order. The detection of crime in the Gdansk voivodeship is higher by 3 percent than the national average.

Thereafter, T. Ligenz, director of the OW NBP [Voivodeship Branch of Polish National Bank] gave the information on the money market situation in the Gdansk voivodeship. During the first 8 months of the current year there occurred a rather considerable increase of financial resources of the population as much as over 10 billion zlotys put in the PKO Savings Bank or cooperative banks. This was caused by a rise in wages, and it should be noted that the income of the people employed in a nonsocialized economy increase faster than wages of workers in a socialized economy.

The improvement of economical management and efficiency in the production of enterprises is a requisite for a fuller satisfaction of market requirements of the population. In situations most distressing through a restrictive credit policy the measures are being enforced aimed at a better efficiency in management, increase of production and improvement of its quality; in Gdansk voivodeship they encompass 16 enterprises.

Andrzej Kaznowski, director of Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] Delegation, based on the results of the inspections carried out, presented information on the state of compliance with legal regulations and economic management in enterprises, workplaces and economic organizations in the Gdansk voivodship.

The necessity was established for fuller supervision of the subordinate units by the promoter organs. The role of intermediary supervision in the workplaces, especially the inspection function is also insufficient.

Leonard Martin, director of the Department of Agriculture, Food Economy and Forestry of the Voivodeship Office, presented the information on the course of the harvesting campaign and the management of crops. Yesterday the harvesting in the Gdansk Voivodeship was ended. 70 percent of potatoes were gathered and sowing of wintercrops progressed by 48 percent. The purchase of farm products proceeds normally. To a great extent the activity of trade organizations will depend supplying the population with potatoes, fruit and vegetables which are expected to yield good crops this year.

The WKO enjoined the agricultural services to work out and generalize the proved technologies for obtaining high results in agricultural production in all sectors of our agriculture.

Military, Police Family Activists Meet

Biala Podlaska SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] A national conference of the Military and Police Family Activists has ended in Dublin. The aim of the conference, organized by the National Panel for Matters of Police Family Circles and the Central Council of the Organization of Military Families, was to sum up the experience of

collaboration and to map out further directions of the activities, as well as the question of active participation in the electoral campaign.

The program of the first day of the conference included among others a meeting with a woman deputy candidate for Sejm, Jadwiga Biedrzycka, chairwoman of the league of Polish Women, and with Gen. Bde. Albin Zyto, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army.

On the second day of the conference its participants have met with Gen. Bde. Bernard Naregowski, chief of the Voivodeship Office of Internal Affairs. Referring to the historical role of Lublin in shaping Poland's statehood, he has stressed the importance of women's activity in the emergence of society from moral crisis.

The choice of Lublin as a place for the conference was a distinction to the local women leaders and at the same time the recognition of their accomplishments, among other things in the organization of patriotic athletic-defensive meets and propagation of various forms of secular ceremonials, which was unanimously stressed in their speeches by the chairwomen of both organizations: Lt Col Zofia Bojarska-Zyglyer and Irena Cieckowska. Participants of the conference laid flowers at the monument of the first chief commander of the MO [Citizens Militia] Gen. Franciszek Jozwiak-"Witold" and paid tribute to the memory of victims of the Hitlerite extermination camp in Majdanek. The conference's attractive conclusion was a visit to a museum in Kozlowka.

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CSO: 2600/43

POLITICS

POLAND

POLLING CENTER SEES 'ARTIFICIAL UNANIMITY' IN PRESS BEHAVIOR

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Feb 86 p 6

[Article by "joeb.": "Criticism of Polish Press--'Artificial Unanimity'--An Analysis"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb--The Polish press holds the decisions of the government in the same high esteem as a Jew has for the Talmud. So states a key sentence in a study of Polish newspapers and journals issued last year by the polling institute attached to the Council of Ministers which has now been made available to a wider readership. The institute, the CBOS (centrum badania opinii społecznej), founded by General Jaruzelski shortly after the proclamation of martial law, with Colonel Kwiatkowski in charge, occasionally attracts attention with openly critical analyses within the framework of the system. One seldom knows, however, whether its suggestions are followed.

Using the press for 9 months of 1983 as evidence, the institute showed, for example, that the Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance (PRON) clearly was being discussed only in positive terms. As in the case of the birth and development of the new labor unions, it stated, PRON apparently was regarded as a "protected sector." This has changed recently, with PRON being subjected to a barrage of criticism after a former member of the Presidium expressed doubt as to whether the organization was still a mass-effective movement. But the most important points of the [CBOS] criticism remain. For example, it stated, one can detect a "tacit agreement" to the effect that it is not necessary to get into a discussion of the principles of the social order or basic government policy; it suffices to note that consistent implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress guarantees that the crisis will be overcome. The political-ideological debate is reduced to a minimum, according to the CBOS study. Most ideological publications pronouncements consist of cliches and reproduced materials which were not subjected to any change for years. Controversial and unclear questions are avoided, and alternative ideas rejected. This creates an artificial unanimity, which reflects a reality with taboos.

In the relevant months there has been virtually "no debate about any issues with the political adversary, with the underground. This problem, with the emphasis on the adversaries' inspiration from abroad, has been looked at from the point of view of a conspiracy." There has been a tendency to "trivialize and deride" it.

For years there have been the same "weaknesses of propaganda" in foreign affairs. There have to be doubts about the reporting on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, it is stated in the analysis. The unilateral selection of subjects is producing an artificial, colorless, and unreliable picture. The recurring assertion that things look worse in Poland than in the fraternal countries leads to frustration among the readership. As for the West, the press creates the impression that people in Poland are in a state of permanent crisis, close to ruin. The Third World is treated superciliously. About it it is written in the style of comics without any expertise.

The CBOS report analyzes in detail the coverage of the economic reform by the Polish press in 1983. Probably because of a lack of expertise, hardly anyone dares make an overall assessment of the subject, the report states. In polemics the press concentrates on the correctness of decisions made. Individual problems of the reform--prices, wages, investments--are handled separately from one another. Seldom is there any coverage about the effect of criticism from among the public on government decisions. There has probably been some improvement in this respect since. Press criticism of typical shortcomings and everyday difficulties is sizable, the analysis continues. The methods of authorities are excoriated, and there is griping about abuses in construction and the disastrous state of affairs in public health, education, and protection of the environment. "The press is absorbed in these subjects, and one has to assume that it is intended to give vent to tensions and frustrations."

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CSO: 2300/223

POLITICS

POLAND

POLISH EPISCOPATE EXAMINES YOUTHS' UPBRINGING

LD142100 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw--The 212th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate met in Warsaw from 12 to 13 March. The plenary conference proceedings, as also those of the Episcopate's Supreme Council on 11 March, were chaired by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate.

The bishops resumed their work in plenary session on 13 March, the second day of proceedings. Referring to the Holy Father, John Paul II's designation of Palm Sunday as World Youth Day, they examined ways of celebrating it in Poland. This day will be an expression of the unity of Catholic youth with the Holy Father. Sharing the Holy Father's concern for young people's allegiance to Christ, the bishops devoted particular attention to certain immediate problems of bringing up Polish children and youth, especially in schools. The school, under the slogan of secularity, is unfortunately once again becoming an arena for more intensive atheistic propaganda. The bishops remind us that the school should play a subversive role in relation to that of the home. The vast majority of Polish families are Christian, and cannot agree to their children being educated outside the home in an atmosphere of enmity to the Church and to religion.

The recently instigated practice of so-called verification of teachers, which in many cases goes against their consciences and against basic human rights, also arouses opposition. Teachers are being ordered to educate children and youth according to an atheistic program. No authority should be allowed to do this. The bishops express their appreciation to those teachers and educators, who, despite pressure, remain faithful to their own convictions, and respect the convictions of parents and young people who are believers.

/9738
CSO: 2600/315

POLITICS

POLAND

JABLONSKI DEFENDS 'CONTINUING PROCESS' OF SOCIALISM

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Sep 85 p 3

[Prof Henryk Jablonski interviewed by Jadwiga Wiecek from SLOWO LUDU of Kielce (21, 22 Sep 85)]

[Text] "Socialism cannot be decreed. It must be built by a collective effort of the millions of citizens. The socialist democracy is a continuing process. It will develop the faster the wider the conviction spreads that this is the only way to strengthen our state, to set in order our economy, to enrich our national culture, and to ensure social law and order and development of every individual.

We should also not forget that the riches of individuality are the riches of society. Under one condition, however--that individuals recognize their duty to defend the common interests of society, for only then society will be able to defend the rights of individuals. Thence follows the close connection between the rights and duties.

(...) I cannot listen calmly to a senseless talk that idealizes prewar social relations, as if there had not been the calamity of unemployment in the cities, the overpopulated countryside starving during the preharvest period, illiteracy, oppression of national minorities, there had not been the "purge" regime dictatorship, many thousands of political prisoners, the shame of Brzesc and Bereza, as if there had not been dependence of the Polish economy on the foreign capital, and weakness of the state torn apart by internal contradictions, at odds with its neighbors.

(...) We persist in asking history ever new questions. The answer will be the fuller, the better the investigative method used by us. There is one indispensable condition: the full truth in representation of facts. The truth alone is instructive. The fairy-tales and myths have a devastating effect on the people's awareness and impede the understanding of the present. They lead astray the thought of the future."

1015/9435
CSO: 2600/43

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

OPINIONS ON CIVIL SERVANTS' WORK AIRED--Only 31.8 percent of those polled by the Center for Airing Public Opinion recognized that the work of a local office in their place of residence deserves to be considered good or very good. How do civil servants rate their own work? Eleven percent of those polled said that their office was very good; 70.6 percent--very good. Only 0.5 percent of those polled considered their work unsatisfactory. Civil servants see the main values of administration as good, efficient and prompt work; proper, cultured client service; and serving the state and society. These opinions are rather surprising when compared with the feelings of customers. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Sep 85 p 3] 1015

VATICAN CITES COMMUNIQUE ON TEACHER REVIEW--Bialystok--A communique has reached us from the Archbishops Curia in Bialystok concerning an issue which will apply not only to inhabitants of Bialystok voivodship, but to all the faithful in our country. Hence we are giving the full text of the communique: School authorities in our voivodship have been carrying out a review of teacher cadres, and have demanded the filling-in of a questionnaire in which some questions clearly violate the decree on freedom of conscience, and Article 82 of the Constitution of Peoples Poland. There is no rule in Polish law which says that it is a duty, even a moral one, of a teacher to be a member of the party, or trade union, or that he has to accept atheistic ideology, which is called in the questionnaire: Strengthening of a lay character of the school, and lay customs. Support for atheism, or faith is a matter of human conscience, and in matters of conscience no one has the right to ask for self-assessment. The Catholic community is concerned with this attitude of school authorities. We appeal for the observance of the principle of freedom of conscience, and the withdrawal of this kind of question from the questionnaire. The communique was signed by the chancellor of the Archbishops Curia in Bialystok. [Text] [Vatican City International Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Mar 86 LD] /12712

CSO: 2600/307

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE HISTORIAN DISCUSSES WARTIME CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Belgrade INTERVJU in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 86 pp 19-23

[Interview with Antun Miletic, Belgrade historian, by Dragan Tanasic: "The Hell of a Sick Mind"; date and place not given]

[Text] A two-volume book by the Belgrade historian Antun Miletic, "Koncentracioni loger--Jasenovac--1941-1945 dokumenta" [Documents of the Jasenovac Concentration Camp 1941-1945], will be published in a matter of days by "Narodna knjiga" of Belgrade and the Jasenovac Memorial District.

Antun Miletic is also the author of the following books published by the Institute of Military History: "Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o narodnooslobodilackom ratu naroda Jugoslavije, Tom X" [Collection of Documents and Data on the National Liberation War of the Peoples of Yugoslavia, Vol 10], "Dokumenti Nemackog Rajha" [Documents of the German Reich], and he has prepared "Aprilski rat 1941. Zbornik dokumenata" [The April 1941 War. Collection of Documents], as well as books he has coauthored: "Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o narodnooslobodilackom ratu naroda Jugoslavije, Tom XV" [Collection of Documents and Data on the National Liberation War of the Peoples of Yugoslavia, Vol 15] and "Ucesce Hortijeve Madzarske u napadu i okupaciji Jugoslavije 1941-1945 godine" [The Participation of Horthy's Hungary in Attacking and Occupying Yugoslavia 1941-1945]. In addition to these books, he has also published two monographs and more than 40 scientific papers on the topic of the NOB and the revolution in various publications and journals.

In this interview, as the reader might well assume, we concerned ourselves with the technology of the Ustasha atrocities, which were unprecedented at the time in Europe, and had not occurred even in the camps of the German Reich.

[Question] What does your book about Jasenovac reveal to its readers?

[Answer] Nothing more than what the Ustashis and other Nazi-fascists did in those death camps. To be specific, readers will find in it the foreword by Jefta Sasic, national hero, the author's introduction, which is a kind of synthesis, and more than 500 authentic documents which tell in their own particular language the history of the Jasenovac hell from its inception in August 1941 until May 1945. I would like to mention at once that I have not written a monograph about Jasenovac, but I have merely presented a portion of the

authentic material with which it is possible to reconstruct the horrifying atrocities which took place in that concentration camp. Readers will learn from these reports, orders, decisions, lists, commitment orders, and cards from police files, mostly secret Ustasha documents, who the UNS [Ustasha Surveillance Department] and the Directorate for Public Order and Security, and also the district superintendents, assistant district superintendents, and regional police departments sent to the camps and what they did with those innocent people. Readers will also find confessions of the criminals who committed monstrous murders, such as the camp commanders and administrators Miroslav Majstorovic Filipovic, priest, Ljubo Milos, Ante Urban, Maks Luburic, and others, all the way to the notorious Maja Budzon, a woman who was one of the heads of the female division of the Stara Gradiska Concentration Camp....

They will also find the full accounts of those who in one way or another were replaced or released, and even a handful of inmates who managed to escape....

[Question] According to Zoran Nenezic's book "Masoni u Jugoslaviji" [The Masons in Yugoslavia], 39 Masons from Croatia were also sent to the Jasenovac Camp, but later most of them were released, and, as Djordje Milis, one of the witnesses of the death camps, has written, "the treatment of the Masons was rather mild.... They did not beat them at all, nor did they have to work, and their money was not even taken away...." Is that accurate?

[Answer] Yes, they did in a way get special treatment. But some of them were also killed.

[Question] Do you deal in your book only with the period of the war?

[Answer] All of the material presented in my book pertains to the period from June 1941 to 15 May 1945 except for a few appendices pertaining to the trials of certain Ustasha war criminals. Along with the numerous photographs, these documents, I am convinced, will make it possible for readers to learn about the most monstrous crimes known to history. Many readers will find in the book the names of those dearest to them and will learn how they lost their lives, but many will seek in vain for any trace and will not find it. The simple fact is that some of the camp inmates were not even recorded in the camp records, but were immediately eliminated at one of the places of execution.

[Question] When did the Ustashi begin to legalize the crimes?

[Answer] The Ustasha government and its branches began to do this as early as May 1941 on the basis of the principles of the Ustasha movement. That is, the Ustasha government adopted a number of decisions, orders, decrees, and instructions legalizing the Nazi-fascist method of implementing terror and genocide on a wide scale.

[Question] Would you cite some of those decisions and decrees?

[Answer] Well, one of the first was the legal order and command to round up the Jews, Gypsies, and Serbs in concentration camps. Then the order to mark

the Jews with the yellow band, and some of the Serbs with a white-and-blue band, the order concerning the drum-head trials and the traveling drum-head court, the order that Serbs and Jews were to be sent to concentration camps without due process as "undesirables," the orders and other acts on conversion of Serbs to the Catholic faith or their deportation to Serbia, the circular letter on registration of Serbs and Jews and the order that Communists who were Croats, Muslims, and other antifascists be held in prisons and camps even when there was no proof of guilt or the sentence had already expired. Of course, the culmination of all this was the instruction on treatment of persons sent to the concentration camps and the order to shoot 10 Partizans or members of their families for every Ustasha killed, 20 for a noncommissioned officer, and 50 for an officer.

In order to "implement what had been set down in law," the Ustashis immediately set up an entire system of concentration camps: "Danica" in Koprivnica, Kestinec, Lepoglava, Gospic, Kruscica, Caprag, Lobor-grad, Sisak, Jastrebarsko, Tenje, Slano, and Djakovo, and the largest ones Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska, which had a number of execution grounds: Jadovno, Gradina, Jablanac, Ustice, Mlaka, Kozara, Krapje, Brocice, and others.

[Question] Who was in direct command of those camps?

[Answer] All the camps were under the command of the Ustasha Surveillance Department, better known by the abbreviation UNS, right up until 21 January 1943, when it was abolished, but its powers were taken over by the Chief Directorate for Public Order and Security. Within the UNS the First Bureau, or political department, issued or confirmed decisions on confinement in the camp, and the Third Bureau (Ustasha Defense) had under its own administration all concentration camps on the territory of the NDH [Independent State of Croatia]. Actually, this was the center from which the direction came for destroying men, women, and children on a racial, religious, or political basis.

[Question] Now, please describe in a bit more detail what happened in the Jasenovac "Work Camp," as it was represented by the Ustasha government.

[Answer] Jasenovac was given the title "Collection and Work Camp" in an order on remitting "unsuitable and dangerous persons" to collection and work camps and in a supplement to that order as to how the persons remitted were to be treated. However, there was no question of any work camp at all, but of a concentration camp, as in fact it was referred to even by the Ustasha security police and certain Ustasha officials in their own reports. That camp was only one in a unified system of concentration camps under command of the UNS, and in a broader sense they were a part of the system of the camps of Hitler Germany. All of them, as I have said, were under a single command, and each of them had its own organizational structure, more or less similar and with the same purpose, which was to kill as many inmates as possible in large groups and individuals in every possible way--by exhausting labor, the cold of winter, the heat of summer, thirst and hunger, as well as diseases.

[Question] Do we know how many people were killed in those very first months of 1941?

[Answer] I have not managed to arrive at precise figures. I have only established that one of the inmates committed in mid-October 1941 was given registration number 28,221 in the card file! Since only 1,500 survived the resettlement to Ciglana in January 1942, we can conclude that more than 25,500 Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies, and Communists and opponents of the Ustasha movement and the NDH regardless of nationality were murdered in that short period of time.

In any case, the first inmates were brought in freight cars to the railroad station at Jasenovac on 21 August 1941. From there they were taken to meadows near the village Brocice, on the south bank of the Strug, along the Donja Krndija forest and the Novska-Jasenovac Road. A barracks was built at that place, and there were guards and two guard towers at the entrance. All of this was surrounded by barbed wire. This entire area was swampy, and the camp had to be moved several times because of flooding. As a matter of fact, a majority were killed before and during the moves. Thus, from end September to 15 November 1941 there existed only the concentration camp near the village Krapje. When the waters soon flooded that camp as well, the inmates were moved to a new area at Ciglana (a brickyard belonging to Ozren Bacic). Only half of the 3,000 inmates in the previous camp made the move.

[Question] And there were mass atrocities carried out in the camp at Gospic?

[Answer] Indeed there were. It was Jasenovac's predecessor. It was created immediately upon proclamation of the NDH, when the Ustashis took control of the prison of the District Court in Gospic and in June 1941 began to use as a camp for confining Serbs and Jews, Communists and other antifascists. The capacity of the concentration camp at Gospic was between 2,000 and 3,000 inmates (men, women, and children). So that room could be made for new inmates, the Ustashis every day hauled the previous inmates away to the camp Slano on the island of Pag. It is estimated that about 16,000 people passed through that camp. The other inmates were bound together with chains and wire and in groups numbering between 200 and 400 they were every day taken away in the morning and afternoon to the Jadovno execution ground on Velebit and murdered.

[Question] Were the documents preserved at least about that camp?

[Answer] Unfortunately, most of the documents even about that camp were destroyed. That is why it is difficult, at least at present, to establish the precise number of victims, since the necessary research has not yet been done. According to one estimate, made in July 1942, 18,000 persons were killed there just up until 21 August 1941, while according to a statement by one Ustasha the Gospic Camp had at that time "swallowed up" 28,500 souls. The inmates who experienced its hell said in 1942 between 30,000 and 48,000 persons were killed in Gospic, and similar figures were also published in the first postwar publications. The surviving inmates kept daily records on how many of their comrades were taken away during July and August to the execution ground at Jadovno. According to their records, some 600 persons were taken away every day. On the basis of that calculation, it turns out that more than 30,000 innocent citizens were at the very least killed in that camp in those first months.

[Question] Were there any differences between Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska?

[Answer] The difference was only that at Stara Gradiska the prisoners were put in what had once been a fortress ignominiously known as the "Tower," in whose courtyard the newly built structures housing the workshops were located. In addition to that building, there was also the separate "K" quarters in whose cellars the inmates were tortured in the worst possible ways. Stara Gradiska also had its execution grounds: Mlaka, Jablanac, and the Sava River. In some of the documents and statements the camp at Stara Gradiska is also referred to as Jasenovac Camp V.

[Question] In what year were the largest number of people murdered, and where did the atrocities take place on the largest scale?

[Answer] That is another question that cannot be answered precisely, since there are no reliable sources at present from which that could be established. Estimates can only be made on the basis of the partially preserved documents of various kinds and origin. Thus, one document states that in late December 1941 there were 4,000 persons in Jasenovac, but when that camp was visited by an international commission on 6 February 1942, they found only 450 persons. Which means that in January 1942 alone 2,550 inmates were murdered. There are quite a few similar examples. According to certain figures, between 15,000 and 20,000 inmates were killed just in the period before April 1942.

I think that the atrocities were committed on the largest scale against innocent people in those camps during 1942. One thing is certain: The largest execution ground during that year was Gradina, on the Bosnian side. The mass murders at that place of execution began in early 1942, and the first such criminal action was carried out by the Ustasha Lieutenant Stanisa Vasilj, when he carried about 300 Serbs across the Sava to Gradina, where he eliminated them. From that time on, all the group and mass executions were done mainly at Gradina. That is also where a group of 8,000 peasants from Slavonia and a group of about 7,000 from Kozara and almost all the Gypsies from the NDH were also killed. Sizable groups of women and children of Jewish origin were also liquidated there, in addition to numerous Partizan families from Livno, Konjic, Prijedor, Banjaluka, and other places in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

[Question] The horrifying boast of Vjekoslav Luburic also dates from that time?

[Answer] Yes. In October 1942 he proudly stated before a group of his followers: "And thus, this year alone, we have slaughtered more people for you here in Jasenovac than done by the representatives of the Ottoman Empire during the entire time of their rule in Europe."

[Question] At the conference this summer on genocide in World War II held in the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts it was stated that many documents on the atrocities in Jasenovac were intentionally hidden away. Do you know where they are?

[Answer] It is not easy to get at the sources, it takes great persistence and many years of work. Favorable conditions should be created for scientific

research. I feel that no one has the right to conceal documents on the atrocities of the occupiers and quislings, nor do I believe that any of our Yugoslav or republic or regional archives nor indeed any museum is doing so intentionally. Familiar as I am with the situation in our archives, I think that it is above all a question of archives that have not been arranged and prepared for scientific processing and for the publication of that material.

[Question] Is it not a pity that material of this kind has not yet been processed?

[Answer] I agree that it is a pity. Now that 41 years have passed since the end of the war, we can no longer appeal even to the law of distance in time. But you know that it is our chronic ailment of never having the money for the national legacy of inestimable value. A considerably larger number of archive specialists would have to be employed to process just that documentation. For example, an archivist cannot process more than some 20 such documents in a day. Now just imagine how big a job that is and how long it would take just to process a few hundred thousand documents. In my opinion that is the main problem. But this does not mean that in the postwar period there have not been sensors of various kinds who have determined what was to be processed and published and what was not to be. I think that such views have been superseded and that honoring the 30-year law of distance in time, such individuals cannot use it to cover various restrictions, much less prohibitions. However, there are also archives which have processed that material.

[Question] Are those the reasons why no fundamental research was done on this type of crime until 1962?

[Answer] I do not know why you mention that particular year. Writing was done about Jasenovac earlier than that, as it was about the other camps, though certainly somewhat more modestly. And for the writing to be done, there also had to be some research....

[Question] I am thinking of demographic statistics, archeological, and similar research and the marking off of those execution grounds....

[Answer] It is true that that kind of research has not yet been done and due attention has not been paid to it. To our regret the situation is not much better even today, although considerably more is being done. Take the Belgrade Fairgrounds, for example, as well as certain other execution grounds which have been modestly marked, while some have not been marked at all, which is the case, for example, with Jablanac in the complex of the Jasenovac Camp. As to why this has not been done, you ought to ask the competent authorities with jurisdiction over those places of execution. Anyway, that is why I would not insist on the year 1962, but on the need for a different attitude toward the tragic and innocent victims who died for the homeland.

[Question] Up to now when the veil has been lifted from certain buried historical events individuals have very often come forth saying that the time has not yet come for that. What in your opinion is the reason for that kind of behavior?

[Answer] I could not speak for them, nor would I wish to. But I always ask such people who say that we should not rummage about "in our own dirty linen" why we should conceal what was done by the Nazi-fascists, the nationalists, whether they be the Ustashi, the Ballists, the Chetniks, or the White Guards, since our peoples who were victorious in the NOR and who carried out this revolution have nothing in common with them at all? Such views have nothing at all to do with the Marxist view of the world and with the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

[Question] Do you think that proper respect has been paid to those who were executed when at their graves there is only a general marker: "Here lie the victims of fascism"?

[Answer] You are asking me more and more frequently questions that have no direct relation to my book. Nevertheless, I would like to say this: It is sad to see what once were children and who now are grown people wandering around in vain seeking the graves of their fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers out of a desire to lay a bouquet of flowers on their graves. And that grave does not exist, although the execution sites are there all around us.... There are no names, nor even any figure on how many people were killed and stuffed into those unmarked graves. They can be recognized only along the edges, which have naturally shrunk below the surface. It is a sad fact that the graves of our ancestors are neglected. We ought not to do this, if only because of these young generations, since there might be a time when they would again be called up to defend their homeland, and it is quite certain that they would do so with less love if they recall the indifference toward earlier victims. I therefore repeat: Every recognition should be paid to the victims who died for the fatherland, and they should be paid the greatest possible respect. If there is one thing in which we dare not be stingy, then it is in this.

[Question] When did you first feel the need to track down the victims of Jasenovac and to communicate a part of the historical truth about them?

[Answer] It was in 1978 when the Bureau of Urban Planning of Bosnia-Hercegovina commissioned Brana Obucina and me to prepare the historical outline for the project of fixing up the Gradina execution ground, which was one of the largest ones in Europe. At the very outset we confronted an unexpected trouble: the lack of documents. We had available to us barely some 50 original documents. The people who had studied the history of the Jasenovac camps and atrocities before we did assured us that we would have trouble finding any new documents of any significance. They even said: The most you will find is some 50 or so documents. That fact--that more lasting evidence had not been preserved about such a monstrous human hell, set me off on my own research. After several years of work I managed to gather more than 1,000 documents on the camp of Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska.

[Question] How many of those documents are you publishing in your book and who do they belong to?

[Answer] I am publishing 381 numbered documents and 9 appendices, as well as more than 100 excerpts from others which are paraphrased or quoted in their

entirety in my clarifications. More than two-thirds of these documents belong to the archives of the quislings and occupiers and the rest to the archives of the NOR. All of this has fitted into two volumes of 576 and 556 pages, illustrated with more than 100 photographs and 40 facsimiles of original documents. The sum total exceeds 600 documents.

[Question] Are there still important documents which have not been discovered about Jasenovac?

[Answer] I can say with certainty that such documents do exist in our archives all over Yugoslavia and also in archives in Europe and all over the world. After our own archives, the greatest number are in the archives of Germany, the Vatican, and the United States of America. The research on the material of the Gestapo and German police has been especially scant. I have already spoken about the documents in our archives. The main reason is the lack of processing, which also means that they are inaccessible and cannot be published.

[Question] A document can, of course, be concealed. But is it possible to conceal people's memories as well? I believe that during your work on the book you did hear accounts and receive written accounts from others. Please tell us some of those moving and probably also horrifying stories....

[Answer] In this book I am not publishing postwar recollections of camp inmates, but all types of original documents up until 15 May 1945. But even they are so shocking that I wonder even today that the human mind could have been so depraved....

Just hear how the inmate Relja Milanovic describes the death of his comrade Rade Furtula, a 22-year-old baker from near Sarajevo. He tried to escape, and he was exhausted when the Ustashi caught him, and instead of immediately executing him, as they did ordinarily, they turned him over to the camp inmates and said: "You have to kill him yourselves before morning, otherwise we will slaughter you all." It was clear to us that Furtula could not remain alive, whatever happened. Either he would die at our hands, or he and all of us would die at the hands of the Ustashi. We held counsel for a long time about what we should do. Furtula was our comrade, and no one had the strength to take his life. Finally, we decided to tie him to a post next to the bucket used for a toilet, and everyone who went to the toilet, and we did so frequently because of the liquid diet, had to hit him. There was a hoe there and an ax.... That night, Milanovic went on to relate, the light was not turned out in our barracks. Each of us with clenched teeth and sick at heart had to hit Furtula. After a time he was half dead. At one point he looked at me and said in a painful voice: "Relja, hit me a good blow so that I die as soon as possible." My eyes became clouded; out of pain and some kind of pity I took the ax and in my desperation I asked him: "Rade, are you going to forgive me?" "I will, Relja," he answered, "just hit me a good blow so that I die at once." I swung the ax and his head dropped. Well, there is a multitude of such documents with horrifying accounts.

[Question] Where do you think the greatest number of atrocities were committed, in Dachau or Jasenovac?

[Answer] The Jasenovac Camp was modeled after the Nazi camps like Dachau. It was not for nothing that Luburic went to Germany and visited the camps there all over occupied Europe, but rather in order to learn something and to bring that experience back to the Jasenovac Camp. And truly there was no essential difference between them. They were all factories for killing innocent men, women, and children. However, on behalf of the truth, it should be said that the Jasenovac Camp surpassed in its savagery and bestiality the crematoriums of Dachau and the atrocities committed there under the cover of science.

...In the manner in which the victims were mistreated in inconceivable ways, bestially neglected, the way the children and old people were treated, the way daughters were raped in front of their fathers, the way children were slaughtered and the way in which certain parts of the body were set fire to, the concentration camp of Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska surpasses anything that the most depraved and sick mind could imagine and bring about.

[Question] How were the inmates tortured and murdered in the Jasenovac Camp?

[Answer] The people have logically referred to Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska as death camps, but the names do not come close to giving a real picture of the sufferings that the Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies, Communists and all other antifascists went through. The mass murders were committed with firearms, slaughtering with knives, bayonets, and axes, the killing was done with wooden mallets, iron rods, hammers, stakes, by trampling and by drowning, and when anyone did survive that hell, which was fenced in with wire and had not a single building or shed, either closed or open, the inmates were exposed to the most horrible winter snowstorms and blizzards and the cold of -35° Celsius, and in addition they were utterly starved and in rags. Nor were the sufferings less in the summer months. In the daytime they were deprived of drinking water, and at night millions of mosquitoes gave them no peace for a moment. It was not clear whether winter or summer, day or night, hunger or thirst was more horrible, or the "innovativeness" of the beatings.

Everything pathological and criminal that was characteristic of the Ustasha movement was carried out in those camps with the greatest possible relish.... Which is why that camp remains as the most profound shame and curse in the history of the Yugoslav peoples. That bloodthirstiness and those abhorrent things surpass the horrors of Hitler's most notorious torture chambers.

[Question] Which nationalities suffered in the greatest numbers?

[Answer] The Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies were killed in the greatest numbers in the NDH. There were also quite a number of victims among the Croats, the Muslims, and other nationalities and ethnic minorities--Montenegrins, Slovenes, Hungarians, and Russians. I will quote just a few statements which can be believed. During an interrogation one of the commanding officers of the Jasenovac Camp, Miroslav Majstorovic Filipovic, said: "According to Maks Luburic, who probably kept records on the Serbs killed in the NDH, about half a million

Serbs were killed during the 4 years of the war." Another war criminal, Ljubo Milos, said that "certainly a few hundred thousand people were liquidated." As early as February 1942 members of the Ustasha government informed Edmond Glez, a German general in the NDH, that 200,000 Serbs had been killed. The German General Glez said that estimates on the Serbs killed ranged from 200,000 to 700,000, but he personally felt that the figure of about 300,000 was the most accurate. SS General Fike, on the other hand, said that between 600,000 and 700,000 people were killed in the Ustasha camps, and Aleksandar Ler, commander of the southeast, mentioned the figure of 400,000 Serbs killed in April 1943. One of the few surviving inmates has said: "If the skeletons at Jasenovac were brought back to life in freight cars to take revenge on their horrible death, 15,000 cars would pass before us, with 40 skeletons in each one, and that comes to the figure of 600,000 inmates."

[Question] To what extent has the Yugoslav public and the world public been familiarized with these monstrosities?

[Answer] Back on 10 August 1941 figures were published in a bulletin of the Supreme Command of the Partizan Detachments of Yugoslavia concerning the crimes, primarily those committed against Serbs in the NDH. And as early as 1942 AVNOJ issued a document on the atrocities entitled "The Jasenovac Camp and Testimony of Prisoners Who Escaped From the Camp." In 1944 the unified National Liberation Front of Croatia issued a little book entitled "Koncentracioni logori" [Concentration Camps]. During the war the Partizan press and the press on liberated territory BORBA and POLITIKA recorded numerous atrocities committed by the Ustashi in the Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska Camps. Most of those articles will also appear in my book.

In any case, the world public was informed by way of the Comintern on 17 August 1941 about the atrocities at the Glina Church, when the Ustasha Major Vidakovic ordered 700 inhabitants to be butchered. Six days later the Comintern received a telegram on the slaughter of women and children near Prijedor. Bishop Grizogono of Zemun wrote a public and open letter to Alojzije Stepinac, and Krnjevic, vice president of the Croatian Peasant Party and vice premier of the Royal Government in London, joined Vilder, representative of the Independent Democratic Party, in informing the world public over the BBC on 16 November 1942 about the Ustasha atrocities and the forcible conversion of the Orthodox inhabitants in the NDH. In 1944 Radio London reported to the world and made it public that Stepinac had used his name and reputation to protect the German occupier and the Ustashi.

[Question] Is it true that Alojzije Stepinac undertook to preserve the Ustasha archives and national treasure when the Ustashi abandoned Zagreb?

[Answer] Yes, he did do that, there is a document which he signed at the time.

[Question] You yourself have demonstrated in your various citations the extent to which differing figures have been used in the discussions so far concerning these tragic totals. Some historians, Franjo Tudjman, for example, have said that there were no more than between 50,000 and 60,000 victims. What did you ascertain during your work on the book?

[Answer] I offer figures in my book which cannot be found in the documents presented. And as you yourself have noted, they are rather contradictory. However, the Jasenovac victims demand that they be spoken of with dignity, but instead discussions are taking place which are unworthy of those victims. Nationalists, chauvinists, and criminal extremists forbid "in the name of historical truth" stating that there were more than 50,000 who were killed... mainly Croats. At the same time, individuals among the Serbs, likewise with an extremist nationalistic outlook, do not allow any figure below a million who were slaughtered, all of them Serbs. And both stories deny that the crime is what it is. The coldblooded and calculated murder of just one innocent father, just one innocent mother, son, or daughter, "carried out" in the Jasenovac manner, is a heinous crime.

I attempted in my book to make all the available facts known to the readers, but that is only part of the other side of the coin. The real situation can be established only if other scientific methods are used as well: the methods of demographic statistics, anthropology, archeology, and forensic medicine, and, along with the subsequent census, a gathering of recollections of surviving inmates as well.

In conclusion, I would still like to say that according to the publications and scientific papers published to date on the topic of Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska Concentration Camps the number of victims in most cases is estimated at about 700,000 (in Jasenovac) and 80,000 (in Stara Gradiska). Time and scholarship will ultimately have its say, since many institutions and individuals have been working on this recently.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

CONTROVERSIAL BOOK BY DJURETIC DISCUSSED BY HISTORIANS

[Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian carries daily installments 11-18 January 1986, on its pages devoted to cultural matters, of an "authorized summary" of a historians' discussion 30 October 1985 of the controversial work by Veselin Djuretic, "Saveznici i jugoslovenska ratna drama" (The Allies and Yugoslavia's Wartime Drama). The work has been vigorously criticized for its alleged attempt to debunk partisan (communist party) mythology about wartime events and to rehabilitate the image of one of the losing sides in the parallel civil war, the Serbian Chetnik guerrillas under the nominal command of Dragoljub-Draza Mihailovic.

The series rehashes all the arguments against Djuretic that had been aired in public media. Djuretic is accused of views that are startling in a Yugoslav context, such as:

1. Serbs did not domineer in prewar Yugoslavia, and Croatia and Slovenia were on top in the economic sphere, having started out from a stronger base.
2. The British Government was tricked and outsmarted in 1942 by a Comintern-directed propaganda and disinformation campaign to advance the partisan cause and to discredit the royal emigre Yugoslav government and the Chetnik movement.
3. Chetnik commanders displayed a range of behaviors, such understandable in the light of personal predilections and local situations, with a view to survival.
4. The self-styled national liberation movement, the partisan cause to which Djuretic often refers as "the communists," built its future on the sacrifices of the victims of its policies.

What is striking about the series is not so much this material, which has become familiar from critiques and political speeches, but the seeming effort to avoid politicizing the dispute. Historian Branko Petranovic goes out of his way to treat Djuretic respectfully, addressing him repeatedly as "colleague," consistently speaking to him in the familiar second-person-singular verb forms, and distancing himself from political condemnations. The rebuttal from Djuretic is presented verbatim and at such length, without interpolations, as to suggest the concept of "equal time."

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